The Centre Reporter.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE HASTINGS CROWD TERRIBLY LICKED.

The Governor's Favorites Go Down With a Hard Thump.—Quay's Hand Runs the Party in this County.

The Republican county convention to nominate the district and county officers, convened in Garman's opera house at Bellefonte Tuesday morning. For years there has not been the interest taken in this session as was demonstrated during the last week in political circles over the county. The importance of candidates for county offices faded into insignificance compared with the fight made for the control of the county organization between Gov. Hastings and Senator Quay. It is the Governor's home county and every available effort was made by him to still retain control. At the primaries on Saturday the Republican voters went at anything showing Hasting's colors like a bull at a red rag. The Gov. was heavily defeated and even the slender grasp by which he has held on to the county organization has been swept away. He was downed in his own ward, lost the entire town of Bellefonte, and but few districts in the county instructed for him.

The strong sentiment prevailing against him was evidenced by the withdrawal of his chief heeler Col. Reeder last week from the Senatorial contest. To save an ignominious defeat Reeder got out of the race and left the field to "Little Phil" Womelsdorf. His action was timely and he may now live to fight another day.

The convention was held in the opera house owing to repairs being made to the court house. The convention was called to order after eleven o'clock by Co. Chairman Gray. Harry Keller read the call for the convention. J Thomas Mitchell read list of delegates and all answered but those from one precinct.

For chairman of the convention John M. Dale was nominated, and he was elected unanimously. Jack was the man at the helm in managing the Quay campaign in the county, and after doing up the Hastings crowd in great shape, had himself elected chairman, just by way of rubbing it in. He was escorted to the chair amid applause and after a short but well delivered address, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and hoped all the Republicans in the county would forget the little family unpleasantness and work for the ticket to be nominated. He got down to business at once.

Earl C. Tuten, of Bellefonte, and Harry S. Stewart, of Rush twp., were elected secretaries, and J. Thomas Mitchell, of Bellefonte, reading clerk.

A. O. Furst, Bellefonte; Dr. C. S. Musser, Aaronsburg; S. S. Crissman, Philipsburg; Riley Pratt, Unionville, and J. H. Oliger, Spring twp., were appointed committee on resolutions.

Nominations were in order and for Congress Wm. C. Arnold the present incumbent was the only one placed before the convention. His opponent Clem Dale was not in evidence, and "Bill" was put on the ticket by acclamation, and allowed to select his own conferees.

For State Senator Phil. E. Womelsdorf, of Philipsburg, was nominated by acclamation and to select his own conferees.

Both Congress and Senator being a foregone conclusion the main interest was manifested in the legislative ticket and Prothonotory.

John E. Daley, of Curtin twp.; Charley P. Long, of Spring Mills, and E. F. Townsend were placed in nomination for assembly. The balloting resulted as follows: Daley, 101½; Long, 65; Townsend, 80½. Daley and Townsend were nominated.

For Prothonotory there were but two candidates in the field, James Gregg, of Milesburg, and A. C. Williams, of Huston twp. Williams was nominated by a close vote of 68½ to 64½.

No nomination was made for District Attorney, N. B. Spangler, the Democratic nominee will have the field to himself.

W. E. Gray was reelected Co. chairman for 1898.

It was after twelve and the spectators began to thin out leaving only the delegates and a few others, but a few speeches were wanted and Congressman Arnold was the first called upon. He tried his best palaver to sooth the sores of his defeated opponent Clem Dale and lauded him to the skies. The Dales however, are not easily gulled, and the fight is not by any means over. Nominees Daley and Womelsdorf also delivered addresses, and then the convention adjourned.

The resolutions presented endorsed the president; the course pursued by Senatore Quay and Penrose; the course of Congressman Arnold, also the entire state ticket.

The make-up of the convention was prominent for the promiscuous absence of all Hastings leaders, the Gov. left the town, while those who had the temerity to attend the session occupied seats in the rear and were cringing, afraid to be recognized.

The ticket nominated is far from meeting with approval by many Republicans. The dissatisfaction was wide and openly expressed and conservative and faithful members of the party were heard predicting defeat for the entire ticket nominated.

Hastings On the Centre Primaries.

Governor Hastings, who returned with his family to Bellefonte, allowed himself to be quoted as follows:

"Dale, who appears to be defeated for congress, has been for many years the leader of the Quay faction in this county, and turned against Quay, a few weeks ago, because he did not carry out his promise to make his brother postmaster.

"On this account and because of his late change of heart, the anti-Quay Republicans refused to support him. Arnold had been opposed by Quay for congressman-at-large, in the last State Convention, and his delegates had voted against Quay's candidate for Governor, and Arnold himself had received the support of Martin and Magee for congressman-at-large.

"Under these circumstances, many of my friends declined to support Clement Dale, and Arnold's majority in the convention on Tuesday, whatever it may be, will come largely by default. The two members of the House who will be nominated at the convention will be pronounced anti-Quay men."

The Governor was in no sense responsible for Dale's candidacy, as he declares.

The Spanish Press' Say on Peace.

Last Sunday's Madrid papers:

"El Pais" prints the text of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders and says:

"Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third rate power."

"El Imparcial" says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war."

"El Nacion" says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our misfortune."

"El Liberal" says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for her."

"El Globe" (ministerial) pines for peace between Spain and the United States, and says the communications on eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe.

"El Tiempo" (Conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

Soldier Boys Can Vote.

The boys in blue who are off to war will not be debarred from voting on election day. Attorney General McCormick, Governor Hastings and other state officials are devising plans for holding elections among the Pennsylvania boys who are in the field.

The attorney general has decided that the act of 1864 gives the soldiers the right to vote and commissioners will be appointed by the governor to take charge of the elections and bring the returns to Harrisburg. The governor thinks the expense will not be very great and will not call an extra session of the legislature to make the appropriation.

Spaniard's Desert Their Flag.

Spanish regulars and volunteers who fled to the hills when the Americans landed in Ponce feared that if captured that they would meet with the worst torture conceivable. They are now flocking into the city to surrender themselves, after they have learned that Americans have not been guilty of the atrocities that the Spanish leaders had said they would practice if ever they gained a landing.

Spanish soldiers who are to-day taking the oath acknowledging the dominion of the United States would, without doubt, prove more faithful American citizens than they have been Spanish subjects. Consideration and humanity have marked the American policy ever since the municipal colors were handed over to the United States.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

PEACE DECLARED.

The Protocol Signed.—The War at an End and Spain Gives Up.

The war between Spain and the United States, which was begun on April 21, when, in response to the ultimatum of the United States, Spain gave Minister Woodford his passports, ended August 12, when the protocol was signed, preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. The blockade of Cuba was begun on April 22, when the first gun of the war was fired, but war was not actually declared until April 23. The original demand of the United States was that Spain should abandon Cuba. The protocol provides that she shall abandon Cuba, Porto Rico and all her other possessions in the West Indies, one of the islands of the Ladrone group, the city, harbor and bay of Manila, and submit to such other actions as may be decreed by a joint Commission. The section of the protocol providing for the cession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila is qualified by the statement that they shall be held by the United States "pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control" of the islands; but when the treaty of peace shall be made it will likely be found that, in accordance with general expectation, the city, bay and harbor of Manila, and probably enough outlying territory to form a strong naval station, will remain in the permanent possession of the United States. It is further stipulated that Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish West Indies islands shall be evacuated at once, and that Commissioners to arrange the details of the evacuation shall be appointed within ten days, and shall meet to execute it within thirty days, in Havana and San Juan. The speedy conclusion of a treaty of peace is provided for by the agreement that the Spanish and American peace Commissioners shall meet in Paris not later than October 1. During the progress of a war lasting less than four months not a single advantage was gained by Spain. She captured no American vessels, though scores of Spanish vessels were taken; she took no prisoners except Hobson and his men. Two of her fleets were destroyed, without injury to an American ship. In these naval engagements she lost at least 2000 men killed and wounded; the American loss did not exceed a score of wounded. The land engagements at Santiago were better contested, but even there the Spaniards were invariably beaten, with heavy loss, and General Miles has conducted a triumphant campaign in Porto Rico. The end of the war comes barely in time to save Spain from absolute and crushing defeat. Not more than one-third of the American land force already gathered for the conflict has been engaged in active service against the enemy, nor has the country exerted its full naval power. It is well that the unequal conflict has been stopped at this stage, for the next move would have been against Spain itself.

THE NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The reported determination of the President to dispose of the controversy regarding the service of Sampson and Schley by recommending to Congress the advancement of Sampson eight numbers and Schley six numbers will scarcely satisfy the deliberate judgment of the American people. They recognize Schley as the hero of Santiago, and they fail to perceive any reason for greater rewards for Sampson than fall to Schley's share. The promotion named would make both men rear admirals, with Sampson above Schley. At the beginning of this year Schley and Sampson were both captains, with Schley two numbers above Sampson. The work of the two men has not been such as to demand their transposition on the active list of the navy.

The above, from the Pittsburg Telegraph, Rep., is the sentiment of the entire press of the country, and McKinley has given his administration a partial black eye by proposing to do so unfair an act, and should it be consumated, he will make it a very black eye.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SHALL WE KEEP THE PHILIPPINES FROM SPAIN?

What Policy to be Pursued in this Question is Causing the President Some Worry.—The Meeting of the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Mr. McKinley is still in doubt as to the policy we should pursue towards the Philippines. It was that doubt that caused the temporary peace agreement signed by representatives of the two governments, to provide that the Commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace, which shall determine the final disposition of the Philippines should meet at Paris, not later than Oct. 1, when it would have been easy to have saved a month by having the Commission meet September 1. The Spanish government has been quick to recognize this doubt on the part of Mr. McKinley, and to act upon it; it has issued a statement to the Spanish people saying that they had reason to believe the peace commission would allow Spain to retain the Philippines. What the policy of the administration is to be towards the Philippines will be plainer after Mr. McKinley names the five American peace commissioners. The only one yet known is Secretary Day, who may be considered as Mr. McKinley's mouth-piece and personal representative. It is daily becoming plainer that a great mistake was made in allowing Spain to have any say as to the disposition of the Philippines. While there are differences of opinion among our people, as to our keeping the islands, the opinion is practically unanimous that Spain should not be allowed to retain them. It will be farcical for us to talk about driving Spain out of Cuba and Porto Rico for the sake of humanity, and then to allow Spain to keep the Philippines after they were practically in our possession. We should not confine our humanity to the Cubans, else foreigners will refuse to believe it is humanity.

The government is preparing to send food to Cuba, not only for the insurgent, but for all that need it, including the Spanish soldiers, but the Red Cross Society is ahead of the government as it is already distributing food and other relief in Cuba.

If the Democrats do not elect a majority of the House, this year, it will not be the fault of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which is preparing for a vigorous campaign with confident expectations of success. While the committee will, as usual, furnish the candidates with the kind of literature they think will be most effective in their districts, it will also distribute literature criticising the war revenue law, because of its being harder upon the poor than upon the rich; showing up many of the evils resulting from Secretary Alger's using the War Department as a Republican partisan machine, and the financial question will not be neglected, but will be discussed in accordance with the Chicago platform. Democrats who have visited the Committee headquarters, without exception, regard the close of the war at this time as decidedly advantageous for the Democratic party, because it will enable them to bring other questions to the attention of the voters and because it will prevent the other side going into the campaign with a false plea that a vote against a Republican candidate would be to vote against the conduct of the war. It has not yet been determined whether the administration should be attacked for its action in giving Spain too much to say through the three joint commissions provided for in the terms of peace, when it could just as easily have settled everything in the terms themselves, which Spain would have been bound to accept anyway, although such action is being strongly advocated.

There is some very strong talk among the Senators and Representatives, who have been in Washington since Sampson was advanced eight numbers and promoted to be Rear Admiral, while Schley, who was also promoted to be Rear Admiral, was only advanced six numbers, which makes Sampson one number ahead of him, instead of one number behind him as he was before these promotions were made. While it is not regarded as likely that any attempt will be made to hang up Sampson's promotion in the Senate, it is almost certain that occasion will be taken in both House and Senate, to show that he owes it more to favoritism than to anything he did. It will not be surprising, either, should the resolution offered by Representative Berry, extending the thanks of Congress to Schley for destroying Cervera's fleet, be adopted.

It is stated at the War Department that no troops will be discharged until it is known how many will be needed to garrison Porto Rico and Cuba, and it will be some time before that is known, as military commissions are first to meet at San Juan and Havana, and arrange the terms and time of evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba. The Spaniards will be hurried from Porto Rico as fast as possible, but as there are six or eight weeks more of the unhealthy season in Cuba, our representatives on the Commission are not likely to object to the Spaniards taking all the time they want to leave there.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE WAR.

The war between the United States and Spain was one of the shortest on record, though not the shortest. The war between Prussia and Austria broke out on June 18, 1866, and was ended by the signing of the peace treaty on July 26, 38 days after it began. The Turko-Grecian war of last year, which began on April 9, lasted but 39 days, peace having been declared on May 18 of the same year. There was some dispute about the terms of peace, and Greece prolonged the settlement until some time in September, but the actual fighting had ceased just a little more than a month from the time it began. The real fighting during the war between the United States and Spain occupied but a very short time. The battle of Admiral Dewey at Manila and the one with Admiral Cervera's fleet by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley practically destroyed the whole of Spain's available navy and made it impossible for that country to offer any further resistance, so far as her naval forces were concerned. A good deal of the time has been occupied in moving the troops and vessels from one point to another, but the decisive and telling work against Spain occupied but 112 days. Those two days, May 1 and July 3, which will ever remain memorable as a part of our Nation's history, together with the land engagements near Santiago on July 1 and 2, proved so disastrous to Spain that she felt compelled to sue for peace as quickly as possible.

Pennsylvania's Giant Dead.

John Brown, probably the largest man in the state of Pennsylvania, died at his home at Larimer Wednesday last, of exhaustion, caused by the intense heat. He was the heaviest man in the western part of the state, tipping the scales at 442 pounds. He had numerous offers to travel with circuses, but declined them all. Owing to his great weight Mr. Brown has not been able for years to sleep in a bed, as it was hard for him to breathe when he reclined. For this reason he has been sleeping in a chair. The Irwin Republican, in speaking of the funeral says: The funeral took place at the family residence Thursday afternoon. The casket was the largest ever seen. It was 6 feet 9 inches in length, 31 inches wide and 22 inches deep. It was too large to take indoors and undertaker L. H. Taylor found it necessary to coffin the body out of doors. As the body lay on the cooling board it measured 54 inches around the shoulders, 15 inches around the neck, and 21 inches around the biceps of the arm.

There were twelve pall bearers, and straps were used, the massive brass handles of the coffin not being trusted to stand the strain on them. A heavy road wagon was used instead of a hearse.

Prisoners Must be Stamped.

Another development in the war stamp business is a claim set up that a stamp must go with every prisoner committed to a county almshouse from outside the county. This view of the law is taken by the Armstrong county authorities, and the first war stamp prisoner was transferred to Claremont, in Allegheny county, on Wednesday, his commitment paper bearing a 25 cent stamp on the upper right hand corner. The question is also being agitated in Crawford, Westmoreland and other western counties.

A Rule on Messengers.

By a recent ruling of the Pennsylvania railroad company, messengers are no longer permitted to carry packages with them in the seat they occupy in the passengar coaches, and their goods in the baggage or express cars must be paid for at the regulation charges. They are not even allowed to carry packages in their hands or pockets. The rule is explicit and is being rigidly enforced. The result is that it is forcing messengers out of the business.

New Use for the Sunflower.

A new use has been found for the sunflower. The sticky substance which exudes from it has been made into a covering for bicycle tires. The homely sunflower is rapidly coming to the front as a useful article. Its seeds make excellent food for cattle, its oil is equal to the best linseed oil, and its stalks are, pounds for pound, a better heat producing product than coal.

LATEST NEWS.

On Saturday before the news reached Dewey that peace had been declared, he bombarded the city of Manila, and in two hours it surrendered. This is the last battle of the war.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Peace.

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clang-our shrill
Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood;
But joy and pleasure open to the view
Uninterrupted!

—Phillips.

Peace, thy olive wand extend,
And bid wild war his ravage end,
Man with brother man to meet,
And as a brother kindly greet.

—Burns.

God of peace—whose spirit fills
All the murmurs of our rills,
Now the storm is o'er;
Oh, let freemen be her sons;
And let future Washingtons
Rise to lead their valiant ones,
Till there's war no more.

—John Pierpont

The streams are becoming lower but still have a mud color.

Typhoid fever is abating in Mifflinburg; there was only one death.

Wm. Menges, aged 30 years, a farmer residing near Turbotville, was kicked to death by his horse.

A bush meeting, by a branch of the Esher church, will be held in Fleisher's woods, beyond Tusseyville, on Sunday.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday Aug. 21: At Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills, 7 p. m.; at Tusseyville at 10 a. m.

Korman's steam cider mill began work, for the season, on Tuesday, at Spring Mills, being the first to start cider making.

Reading services in the United Evangelical church, Sunday evening, 21 August, at 7:30 by Rev. W. W. Rhoads. K. L. C. E. meets at 6:30.

Six head of cattle owned by Samuel Heilman, of Heilmansdale, were killed by order of the state veterinary surgeon, having been found suffering with tuberculosis.

Cook Hubler, of Penn, while working at a stave mill at Greengrove, a short time ago, had the thumb of his right hand sawed off. A few days later Charles Houseman met with a similar accident at the same mill.

While attempting to serve a warrant Tuesday night on a Hungarian miner in Clearfield county, Constable McCully was attacked by a gang of miners armed with clubs. He drew his revolver and firing killed one of the miners.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special excursion to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) Wednesday August 24th, during the Camp Meeting. The trip will, no doubt, be an enjoyable one. Tickets good until Sept. 1 inclusive returning.

Viewers to lay out a road from Geo. Sweeny's to a tract of timberland belonging to Wm. Colyer, a short distance west of this place, attended to their duties last Monday. The road will be less than half a mile long.

From Tyrone: The new $90,000 steel plant has been declared off. The corn cob pipe manufactury has sought some other clime. A knowing one informs us Tyrone has the misfortune of having some folks that stand in the way of anything and any one calculated to help the town. A little like here.

J. A. Miller, of Pleasant Gap, desires the Reporter to say that the report is false that while he was being cared for at the home Joel Kerstetter he was not well treated and overcharged. His treatment was most kind and the bill very moderate.

A new water company has been incorporated at Hastings, with a capital of $500, the directors are, J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte; Wm. P. Duncan, of Philipsburg; R. B. Spangler and C. F. Frazer, Hastings, and Jas. A. McClain of Spangler.

The front yard fences of this place are fast disappearing, adding greatly to the beauty of the homes. The Reporter urged this several years ago and by this time the most of these fences are removed. The council wisely, by ordinance, prohibited live stock from running at large, which makes it entirely safe to do away with the unsightly yard fences.

The oats crop has been ruined by rains in parts of Ohio same as in Centre county. Reports from territory east of Canal Dover and New Cumberland, Ohio, tell of heavy damage done to the oats crop by the rain. The recent downfalls in that section are unprecedented in point of frequency and violence, and it is said that many hundreds of acres of oats are battered to the ground and will be a total loss.

Millheim will hold an election, September 12, to vote for or against an increase of boro' indebtedness of $7000 for the purpose of erecting a water works. That town having only a few wells from which the water supply is obtained, water works will furnish a needed want. It is contemplated to pipe the water from Philips creek, in the narrows, one mile north of town.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Second Growth of Clover---Cleaning Out Fence Rows---Feeding Drilled Corn Too Early---Etc., Etc.

THE SECOND GROWTH OF CLOVER.

It is a great mistake to pasture clover after the hay crop is mown off. It is not merely the trampling of the clover crowns by the hoofs of stock, but still more the check to root growth when the clover top is eaten down, that prevents clover roots from striking down into the subsoil. There are on many farms supplies of mineral plant food that neither the plow can turn up nor any other plant can reach until clover roots have piloted the way.

CLEANING OUT FENCE ROWS.

Since the introduction of horse mowers and harvesting machinery, there is less care taken to keep weeds and grass out of the fence corners. It was always an ugly task to mow grass in the corners of fences, for that was the common dumping place of stones thrown out in plowing the field. Now nobody thinks of using the scythe if he has a machine. But it is a mistake not to mow the weeds and bushes that grow in fence corners, so as to prevent weeds from going to seed and the bushes from becoming an unmanageable nuisance, encroaching on the plowable land.

FEEDING DRILLED CORN TOO EARLY.

There is a great temptation to farmers whose cows begin to fail in their milk to cut sowed or drilled corn before it comes in tassel. The cows will not eat this, provided they can get enough grass, and it is poor feed at the best. It is far better if such fodder corn is given to supplement it with grain, wheat bran or meal of some kind. Drilled corn is much better than sowed corn, as the sunshine can get in between the drill rows, which at least should be far enough apart to allow cultivation between them. Sowed corn, even after it comes in tassel, is of little good stock. All its lower part, even on rich ground, will be white and have almost no nutritive value.

MILK FOR POULTRY.

At this season of the year young chickens, especially if in confinement, should have liberal feeds of skimmed milk. It is muscle and flesh forming, easily digested and produces a vigorous and healthy growth. If fed with grain and green foods the results will be often surprising. Sour or clabbered milk is of great value to laying hens, whether in confinement or on the range. Prominent poultry men who raise eggs for market make a practice of buying this milk from dairymen and creameries at a low price and find it very profitable. Milk in any form contains the elements needed by both the young chicks and the laying hens in connection with the other foods usually given. It is inexpensive even when it must be bought, and will do more to make the growing chick a profitable laying pullet during the winter than any other food. Winter fed, it seems to be all required in the way of a "condition food," to say nothing of its value in other directions.

VALUE OF CLEAN STABLES.

Many dairymen are inclined to attribute to the separator good points which it does not possess. For example: A dairyman recently made the remark when it was mildly suggested that his stables were not as clean as they might be, that all odors and filth which might by accident get into the milk were removed by the separator at the creamery where the milk was sold. No one will question the value of the separator for doing what it was intended to do—separate the butter fat from the milk—but it surely never was intended to remove filth. The dairyman who will deliberately permit filthy cows and stables to be the rule should be forced out of business, and the time is not far distant when creamery operators will find a way of detecting the source of supply of tainted and filthy milk. Then the dairyman will be forced to do what he should now voluntarily do as a matter of decency.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

An ounce of prevention is even better than a pound of cure in dealing with insects. High culture and fertilization is one of the best preventives of insect attack. Fertilizers such as coarse stable manure applied at the rate of fifteen to twenty loads to the acre to sod in winter and ploughed under for corn in early spring will help prevent the attack of white grubs and wireworms even in badly infested fields. Tobacco stems and waste, a valuable fertilizer, is used against a cucumber beetle, cabbage maggot, etc., to prevent their feeding and depositing eggs.

If a crop is grown for a number of successive years in the same field the insects injurious to it are liable to increase to the greater detriment of the crop each year; a system of rotation will avoid this to a great extent. The general farm management should keep in mind preventing insect depredations and attack by selecting the proper time for ploughing and sowing, selection of plants liable to attack, clean farming, burning or converting into manure all trash and rubbish.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

WELL-FED IS HALF-BRED.

This is an old saying that has some basis for truth, and another that was the keynote of the success of John Ross, a famous Ohio feeder, was that "the corn crib is the best cross." Both these sayings are along the same line, but, like a good many old sayings, they stop short of the whole truth. No amount of care will make a scrub animal as good as a pure bred one that is given equal attention. This is the foundation of success. Without good blood to begin with, it is impossible to secure the best results. What is bred in the bone will show in after life, and the well bred animal invariably makes the best showing, other things being equal.

It is true that the best blood will not make an animal thrive if half fed and carelessly housed, and that a scrub may be made a pretty fair animal by giving it extra care, but this is not what the modern stockman wants. He is after the best there is, with the intention of giving it good care after he gets it.

The up-to-date stockman has learned that it is impossible to economize in care and make the greatest profit. He must be lavish of care and liberal in the matter of feed, and after this confidently hopes for success.

The day is passed when a lot of cattle or sheep can be turned into a wood lot or out on the range, and allowed to work out their own salvation and make money for the owner. The people who eat meat have become better educated and native beef or stringy mutton does not go with them. They want beef from well bred steers and mutton from well kept sheep, and if they cannot get these in one place they will go to another until they find it. Well fed is half bred to a certain extent, but well bred and well fed is what counts nowadays.—Farmer's Voice.

RUTABAGAS ON NEW BREAKING.

The cheapest way to raise rutabagas is to select a piece of rich sod land, free from weeds. Plow it carefully to a depth of four or five inches, then with a sharp tooth harrow or disk thoroughly fine the top two inches of soil to form a loose mellow seed bed. Sow the seed by hand or broadcast by means of some kind of a grass seeding machine, using three and one-half to four pounds per acre. If the seed is to be sown by hand mix it with four times its bulk of wood ashes or bran. Sow in narrow strips about ten feet wide by going back and forth. When the plants are about four inches, thin so as to leave only one vigorous plant about every eighteen inches.

Rutabagas should be sown about the last of June, and through the first half of July, as they will then make their main growth quite late in the fall and be tender and juicy when gathered, while those that have been seeded early and attained their full growth in the hot summer months will become hard and fibrous. After thinning, the rutabagas sown on new breaking will require no further culture and can be left alone until the time of gathering.

The roots should be gathered in the fall as soon as there is danger of frost. Pull by hand and cut off the tops quite close to the root. Place in piles of about one bushel each and allow them to dry in the sun for a few hours, after which they will be ready to haul home and store. In the absence of a good root cellar it is best to dig in a dry place small pits about five feet in diameter and three or four feet deep. Fill the pits quite full of roots, topping them up a little in the center. Then cover carefully with coarse hay or straw. Let the covering extend about two feet beyond the edge of the pit and cover it all over to the depth of two feet on top; on top of this put at least two feet of soil and pack it down firmly. Roots can be kept in the pit until spring, if desired, as they will not be injured even if the ground should freeze to a depth of three or four feet. From 500 to 700 bushels of rutabagas can be raised on one acre if the season be favorable.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SUCCESSFUL CORN CULTURE.

The first important thing in successful corn culture is to have the ground well tile drained. Next, the ground must be properly prepared. Plowing should never be done when the ground is wet and soggy, but when the earth will crumble as it falls from the moldboard of the plow.

The ground should be plowed a little deeper each time until the soil is seven or eight inches deep, and it should be well pulverized before the corn is planted. Should there come a frost after the corn is through the ground the corn gets chilled and the result is the same as in stunting young animals. If the ground is warm before the corn is planted it comes up very soon and grows rapidly. I believe most farmers plant their corn too deep, and when cultivation begins the implement drags clods on to the little stalks and covers them up. A case in point: A neighbor (a good farmer) planted his corn this spring—tolerably deep. Some days after the planting he hauled a load of corn to his corn pen and stopped the wagon on the planted ground. Some of the corn sifted through the bed and was not covered. It came up before the planted corn and is now growing rapidly.

Cultivation should commence before or very soon after the corn comes up through the ground and should be continued at least once a week until laid by. The cultivator should be run tolerably deep the first time; after that, shallow. The greater the drought the more necessary it is that the cultivation be kept up.

A few years ago when our corn was laid by there came a heavy rain, which left a smooth crust all over the field. The corn was then too large to run the cultivator through, so my son tried a one horse harrow and pulverized the crust. The rest of the season was very dry. Our corn made a good yield, while other fields that were not cultivated after the crust was formed stopped growing and made a light yield.

Good seed is very essential. It should be selected before cold weather and should be kept in a dry, airy place. Cold will not do any damage to properly dried seed corn.

I believe corn should be drilled twice as close in the drills as is wanted—some for worms and some for birds; then if it all comes up it is easier and quicker to cut out every stalk than it is to replant.

It has been said: "There is more in the man than there is in the land." Therefore stir the soil.—A. R. Peters

THINNING FRUIT.

The principal cause of so much small, scabby and ill shaped fruit being sent to market is that the fruit grows too thick on the trees. If a crop of corn, turnips, or any of our annual crops is planted too thick the damage is only for the present; but if a tree be allowed to bear too full, it may injure the next and perhaps the next two or three crops in the future. If a peach tree, for instance, is quite full, it may be thinned to one-half at any time before the seed hardens and will be able to produce as many pounds of fruit as it would if not thinned, and of course of better quality. It is the maturing of the seed that exhausts the vitality.

Some varieties of fruit are recognized as alternate bearers, and the reason is obvious. They are so busy maturing their enormous crop this year that they have no time to prepare fruit buds for the next; besides, their vitality is so exhausted that they require a year or more of good care to prepare them for another crop. By a proper and judicious thinning these same trees may be brought to a habit of annual bearing of good and profitable crops that will handle quickly, sell readily and for double or triple the price of small, knotty fruit. Farmers could well afford to take a little time from the regular farm work and thin their fruit trees.

When Sovereign Meets Sovereign.

It is not generally remembered that Don Carlos, the claimant to the Spanish throne, was in America some years ago, but the fact remains, and he then came in contact with the American spirit to such purpose that he is likely to remember it.

While in New York he was taken ill, and an equery of the suite was dispatched post haste for a celebrated physician to attend the royal patient and found the physician at home.

He told his errand and dilated upon the rank of his master, and finished by saying:

"And if you will have the goodness to come at once and incognito, for the suite must not know that Don Carlos is not well."

"Is Don Carlos too ill to come to me?" asked the doctor, calmly.

The equerry drew himself up haughtilyy. "No; but my master is by right a sovereign, and he does not visit a commoner nor any one but a sovereign. Commoners go to him."

"Well," returned the physician, imperturably, "I'm an American commoner, and a sovereign, too—sovereign of my profession. If your master wishes to see me he must come where I am, since you say he is well enough. I care nothing about seeing him, as far as I am concerned, but I will receive him."

Don Carlos came.—New York Press.

An Incident in Front of Santiago.

The affection displayed by officers of the regular army for the men in their commands, whenever opportunity presents itself, is well illustrated in the case of Brigadier-General Chambers McKibbin, now at Santiago. Something like eighteen years ago a flag pole was raised in the old garrison at Fort Marcy, the pole now standing in front of the old company headquarters. Michael McCabe, of this city, was first sergeant on Captain McKibbin's company, then stationed at this post. McCabe was the proud father of a boy called Fred, born at the post. When the flag was raised Captain McKibbin held the infant McCabe in his arms while the child pulled the cord which raised "Old Glory" afloat. The boy grew to man's estate here at Santa Fe, and when his country called enlisted in E Company of the "Rough Riders," and was a participant in all the heavy fighting around Santiago done by Roosevelt's regiment. By the merest chance he met General McKibbin there, and the old officer displayed great feeling when he ascertained who young McCabe was and embraced him like a father. Such acts and such feelings make the American soldier what he is—the best and most intelligent fighter in the world.

Burning for Fifty Years.

A coal mine in Scotland which caught fire over fifty years ago, and has been burning ever since, has at last burnt itself out. The mine is on the Dalquharran estate, Dailly. It was set on fire by the engine working the fans, and, although many costly attempts have been made to extinguish it, they have been unsuccessful. The flames have from time to time burst forth in the ground in volcano fashion. The fire was prevented from spreading beyond the one area by reason of the "dykes" of rock which intersected it, and so saved adjacent mines.

When tea was first brought to England the leaves were eaten.

NEVER CARES TO WANDER

The Busy Bee Doesn't Go More than Five Miles After Material.

The range of the honey bee is but little understood by the masses, many supposing that bees go for miles in search of nectar, while others think that they go only a short distance. It may be curious to many to understand how any one can tell how far the bee may fly, but this is simple when understood.

Years ago, when the Italian bees were first introduced into the United States, these bees, having marks different from the common bees already here, were easily distinguished, and after any bee keeper had obtained the Italian bees they could be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful near where the bees are located, they will not go very far, perhaps a mile in range, but if bloom is scarce they may go five miles. Usually about three miles is as far as they may go profitably.

Bees have been known to go as far as eight miles in a straight line, crossing a body of water that distance to land. It is wonderful how the little honey bee can go so far from its home and ever find its way back to its own particular hive. If, while the little bee is out of its home or hive, the hive should be removed some ten or twenty feet, according to the surroundings, when it came back to where its home was first located it would be hopelessly lost. If its home was in an open space, with no other objects close, it might find its way home, but, even should the hive be moved only a few feet, many of the bees would get lost.

So to move a hive, if done in the winter time, it would be all right, but if in the summer time it should be done after dark, or when the bees are not flying, and even then the bees should be stirred up some, and smoke blown in at the hive entrance and a board or some object placed in front of the hive so that the bees in coming out may mark their new location. Bees no doubt, are guided by sight and also by sense of smell. They are attracted by the color of bloom, as if they are at work on a certain kind of bloom, they are not likely to leave that particular kind of bloom for any other as long as they can find that kind. Again, bees are often attracted to sweets by their sense of smell, for they will go after sweets, even if in the dark, if close. However, any kind of sweets may be placed in glass in plain sight, but if covered, so as not to emit any smell, the bees will take no notice of them.

Not a Pleasant Neighbor.

Before he turned his attention to navigation by steam, Robert Fulton invented a marine torpedo, which he endeavored to dispose of to the United States Government. Succeeding in interesting James Madison, then secretary of state, in the matter, he obtained a small appropriation from the Government for the purpose of conducting some public experiments. In the summer of 1806 he invited the high dignitaries and a number of prominent citizens of New York to Governor's Island to see the torpedoes and machinery with which his experiments were to be made. While he was lecturing on his blank torpedoes, which were large, empty copper cylinders, his numerous auditors crowded around him. After a while he turned to a copper case of the same description, which was placed under the gateway of Old Castle William, and to which was attached a clockwork lock.

Drawing out a peg, Fulton set the clock in motion, and then he said in solemn tones to his attentive audience: "Gentlemen, this is a charged torpedo, with which, precisely in its present state, I mean to blow up a vessel; it contains 170 pounds of gunpowder, and if I were to suffer the clockwork to run fifteen minutes, I have no doubt that it would blow this fortification to atoms."

The circle of humanity which had closed around the inventor began to spread out and grow thinner, and before five of the fifteen minutes had passed there were but two or three persons remaining under the gateway. Some, indeed, lost no time in getting at the greatest possible distance from the torpedo, and they did not again appear on the ground until they were assured that the engine of destruction was safely lodged in the magazine, whence it had been taken.

How War Horses Act.

When horses are hit in battle, they stop, tremble in every muscle and groan deeply, while their eyes show wild astonishment. During the battle of Waterloo, some of the horses, as they lay on the ground, having recovered from the first agony of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them, thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which showed their weakness. Others of these interesting animals were observed quietly grazing in the middle of the field between the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot from their backs, while the balls that flew over their heads, and the tumult behind and before and around them caused no interruption to the usual instincts of their nature.

It was also observed that when a charge of cavalry went past, near to any of the stray horses mentioned, they would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping nor flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place.

At the battle of the Kirb, in 1754, Major Macdonald, having unhorsed an English officer, took possession of his horse, which was very beautiful, and immediately mounted it. When the English cavalry fled the horse ran away with his captor, notwithstanding all his efforts to restrain him; nor did the animal stop until it was at the head of the regiment of which, apparently, its master was the commander.

The melancholy, and at the same time, ludicrous figure which Macdonald presented when he thus saw himself the victim of his ambition to possess a fine horse, which ultimately cost him his life upon the scaffold, may be easily conceived.—New York Tribune.

CHIVALRY AT CHAPULTEPEC.

Noble Act of a Mississippian in the Storming of the Fortress.

The Hon. John Temple Graves, in a brief speech before the Georgia Women's Club, told on the spur of the moment a beautiful story—a true story—which embalms the heroism and surpassing chivalry of a gallant veteran now living in Atlanta. Mr. Graves said:

"This is an era of heroes. We are glorifying the prowess of Dewey and Hobson and Blue and crowning them with immortal memories. And this is right. The appreciation of heroes produces heroes. Men do not mind risking their lives for a country that will remember the daring. And the time to recognize heroes is while they live, not after they are dead. Let us remember our present heroes while they are with us, and let us not now or ever forget the heroes yet living whose prowess glorified an earlier day.

"There is a hero and a knight of chivalry in this hall to-night. Let me tell you the splendid story which his modest lips have never told:

"The war with Mexico is a part of our martial history. Taylor and Scott and Lee came out of it immortal. The epic of that great struggle was the storming of Chapultepec. That frowning fortress was the Gibraltar of Mexico. Its massive walls seemed impregnable. But American daring halted at no obstacles, and an intrepid band of volunteers was chosen to scale and assault it.

"Among the first of the dauntless few who braved their way through shot and shell to the fortress on that dreadful day was a young Mississippian, handsome as Alcibiades, proud, confident, and thrilling with patriotic fervor. He was among the first, if not the first, to scale the wall, and, sword in hand, dashed along that storm-swept rampart in advance of all his fellows to cut down the waving flag of the enemy and reap the immortality of the deed. He was the first to reach the flag; his sword was raised when he heard swift footsteps behind him. He paused, turned, and saw his commanding officer, to whom he was tenderly attached and deeply obligated.

"And then this gallant Mississippian, without a moment's hesitation, with the bow of a Chesterfield, lowered his sword and with the point at rest stood aside while his friend and commanding officer cut down the flag of Mexico and was bulletined for the laurels of that splendid day.

"In the history of battles there was never more gallant, more chivalric deed than that. And the real hero of Chapultepec, maimed and gray, but glorious still, sits just beyond me here to-night in the person of my noble and beloved friend, General William S. Walker of Atlanta."

Power of Powder.

"Velocity and pressure," explained the powder mill superintendent, "are the two main requisites in proving powder. The government is very specific in its contracts. It demands that when fired under service conditions, in the gun for which it is intended, powder must give to the projectile a muzzle velocity of at least a certain number of feet per second without producing a pressure of more than a certain number of tons to the square inch. For modern guns the velocity required varies from 2,000 to 2,300 feet in a second, and the pressure is not allowed to exceed fifteen tons to the square inch. In some of our guns of the present day the amount of energy stored up in the powder charge is so tremendous as to be almost incredible. The limit of energy upon the projectile cannot be estimated, so vast are the possibilities.

"For example, I may cite the Oregon's thirteen-inch rifles. Five hundred and fifty pounds of powder in these guns impart to an 1,100-pound shot a velocity of 2,100 feet per second, and the energy of the projectile is nearly 34,000 foot tons. This power is sufficient to lift such a vessel as the Oregon, eight feet out of the water.—San Francisco Call.

From Santiago Via London.

A member of the House of Commons, who has two nephews who are engineers in the American Navy, is receiving from the fleets a correspondence which would awake the envy of many newspapers. Their descriptions illustrate the readiness and efficiency of the American Navy. One of his correspondents relates that in one of the bombardments of Morro Castle one of the guns of one of the American ships was put out of action by a shell from the forts. Immediately all the chief engineers were summoned from the whole fleet by signal, and were brought aboard this ship to give advice as to the gun. They all looked at the gun and examined her damaged machinery, and the result of their combined wits was that in half an hour the gun was back in action, as sound as ever!—London Chronicle.

A "Tease. Farm."

For a number of years Sawtelle's teasel farm, in a pretty nook on the border of Molalla prairie, has been an attraction to people en route from Oregon City to Wilhoit Springs. A party of wheelmen from Portland made a halt there a few days since and were shown over the place by Mr. Sawtelle, who has been engaged in raising teasels there since 1860. He has over fifty acres of teasels this year, and will handle the output of forty acres raised by neighbors. He has large sheds for storing and curing the teasels, and a number of ingenious machines for trimming and sorting them and preparing them for market, which requires much skill and knowledge of the requirements of the manufacturers who use them.

Any one can raise teasels; in fact, they will grow themselves, but very few can market them. Mr. Sawtelle says he is going out of the business. Recently some ingenious fellow has invented a machine which comes so near filling the place of the teasel that the demand for them is likely to come to an end.

The crop of teasels is being harvested now. They are cut as soon as the blossoms begin to fall. They have to be sorted according to size and handled twenty-eight times before they are ready for market. The points of the hooks on the teasels are finer than the finest cambric needle; in fact, so fine that one can't find them except by feeling for them. The teasels are used for raising the nap on cloth, and so far nothing has been found to fully take their place.—Portland Oregonian.

Woodpeckers and Their Ways.

Woodpeckers as a class form one of the most striking and easily distinguished groups of birds. Their legs and feet are short and stout, with the outer toe turned backward parallel with the hind toe as an aid in climbing. In certain species, however, this outer toe is entirely wanting.

Their peculiar method of gaining a livelihood has developed a tongue perfectly adapted to their requirements; it is pointed and barbed at the tip for securing the larger insects, and it kept constantly coated with a mucous substance to which the smaller ones adhere. At the back of the mouth it divides, and passing each side of the neck at the base of the skull is carried up over the top of the head, where the two portions join and are inserted in the right nostril. In the common hairy woodpecker, and possibly some others, it curves downward and is wound about the bony case which protects the right eye, the latter projecting more than the left for its accommodation. This double bow enables the bird to shoot forward and contract the barbed tip with wonderful velocity, while the mucus is applied each time from two large glands at each side of the throat.—Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

He Didn't Know About the Hairpins.

"By Jove," exclaimed the bridegroom, as he sat down and tugged away at his mustache, "this is too bad!"

They had just arrived at Niagara Falls, and the porter had just bowed himself out after carrying up a trunk that weighed 487 pounds, for which he received a 50-cent "tip."

The frightened girl dropped her traveling hat upon the center table and stood as if transfixed, with one of her gloves half off.

"What is it, Harry?" she asked.

"This is a fine go," he muttered. "I wonder how in the world I ever came to do such a foolish thing?"

Then he felt in his pockets again and cast a hopeless look at the big trunk.

"You—you haven't lost your pocketbook, have you?" she asked.

"No, darling," he answered, "but I left my keys at home, and the one that opens your trunk is among them."

"Oh, is that all" she exclaimed, with a happy little sigh. "Here,"—and she removed a hairpin from her rich brown locks—"open it with this. Now I know that I am the only girl in whom you took a real interest. Otherwise you would have known. Ah, Harry, dear, I'm so happy!"—Cleveland Leader.

Just Played Spaniards.

The Illinois boys on the cruiser Cincinati, which was recently undergoing repairs at Norfolk, played an entirely different role one afternoon from any since enlisting under Uncle Sam. They were for a time Spaniards—that is, representing the enemy—and furnished much amusement to nearly 3,000 people at Virginia Beach. The entertainment was given for the benefit of soldiers' families. The Illinois men, always popular, were selected to take the part of sailors on a fleet representing Camara's Port Said fleet being destroyed by the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues.

When Camara's ships were destroyed the Illinois jackies tumbled into the sea and were rescued by the crew of the life-saving station. The boys got much praise for their clever work, and the entertainment netted a good sum. Chaplain Chidwick watched the destruction and the rescue.

The Cincinnati looks odd. Her mainmast has been taken out and she only has her foremast for signaling purposes. The removal of the mainmast makes the Cincinnati the only "single sticker" cruiser in the navy.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Scows for carrying earth dredged from the bottom of rivers are made with a large dumping trough pivoted at each end of the scow and locked in an upright position until the dumping ground is reached, when a hook releases the bottom of the scow.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure billiousness, indigestion.

England's Ancient Wheat Fields.

"The wheat fields of England are the oldest national industries in the country," says a recent English writer. "A wheat field a thousand years old is quite a common sight in this country. Of course it has not grown a crop of corn every year in the ten centuries, but during that long sequence of ages, in the fixed and abiding order of this ancient country, that particular area of land has been cultivated, with the production of wheat as its main object, and it has remained as part of the English granary from the days of Edward the Confessor until those of Victoria. Many of the wheat fields are far more ancient than this, but the record of Doomsday Book is a practical voucher for a period of 1,000 years. The custom of the Saxon cultivators, and the evidence of local names are proof of a still greater antiquity of cultivation on some of the best corn land; and beyond the days of the Saxons lie the last two centuries of Roman occupation, when England was the great wheat growing country of the west, and supplied the population of Rome with daily bread. Perhaps the most interesting feature of our ancestral corn lands is the small degree in which their appearance can have changed in course of ten or twelve centuries. Their area is much greater than in the old times, when villages were separated by wide woodlands, and only grouped and contiguous in naturally open country. The early Saxon times were not days in which men cared to lay field to field. There was plenty of ground available, and of this the villagers cultivated and sowed with corn as much as they needed for their year's supply."

A Chinese Typewriter.

A missionary at Tung Chow has invented a Chinese typewriting machine. The characters number about four thousand, and are on the edge of wheels about a foot in diameter. Twenty or thirty wheels are required to carry all the characters, and two keys must be struck to make an impression. The first turns the wheel, and the second stops it at the required letter, which is then brought down to the paper. The machine is complicated, but the inventor (Dr. Sheffield) hopes to make it more simple. There are 18,000 characters in the Chinese language, each representing a distinct word. The 4,000 in common use have been selected for the new machine.

Bugs Save Lumber.

Prof. A. D. Hopkins, the entomologist at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, is well pleased with the result of his recent trip to the Black Forests, in Germany, where he studied the insects to be found there, and returned to West Virginia with millions of little beetles, which he turned loose in the pine forests to make war on the pine-destroying insects which are killing the trees.

By the introduction of this little insect, millions of feet of lumber were saved and the destructive insect was almost exterminated.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A German Pen.

A pen carrying a small electric lamp to prevent shadows when writing has been patented in Germany.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

MRS. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

"Silence in Heaven," the Subject—The Mighty Import of the Cessation Described in Revelations—Half Hours Which Have Determined Destinies.

TEXT: "There was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour."—Revelations, viii., 1.

"Take this watch and keep it," said a dying Christian as he picked it up from the stand at his pillow, "I have no more need of it. I am going where time shall be no longer." But it seems from my text that heaven was at least once measured by an earthly time-piece.

The busiest place in the universe is heaven. It is the center from which all good influences start; it is the goal at which all good results arrive. The Bible represents it as active, with wheels and wings and orchestras and processions, mounted or charioted. But my text describes a space when the wheels ceased to roll and the trumpets to sound and the voices to chant. The riders on the white horses reined in their chargers. The doxologies were hushed and the processions halted. The hand of arrest was put upon all the splendors. "Stop, Heaven!" cried an omnipotent voice, and it stopped. For thirty minutes everything celestial stood still. "There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

From all we can learn it is the only time heaven ever stopped. It does not stop, as other cities, for the night, for there is no night there. It does not stop for a plague, for the inhabitant never says, "I am sick." It does not stop for bankruptcies, for its inhabitants never fail. It does not stop for impassable streets, for there are no fallen snows or sweeping freshets. What, then, stopped it for thirty minutes? Grotius and Professor Stuart think it was at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. Mr. Lord thinks it was in the year 311, near the close of the Diocletian persecution and the beginning of the wars by which Constantine gained the throne. But that was all a guess, though a learned and brilliant guess. I do not know when it was, and I do not care when it was, but of the fact that such an interregnum of sound took place I am certain. "There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

And, first of all, we may learn that God and all heaven then honored silence. The full power of silence many of us have yet to learn. We are told that when Christ was arraigned "He answered not a word." That silence was louder than any thunder that ever shook the world. Ofttimes, when we are assailed and misrepresented, the mightiest thing to say is to say nothing, and the mightiest thing to do is to do nothing. Those people who are always rushing into print to get themselves set right, accomplish nothing but their own chagrin. Silence! Do right and leave the results with God. Among the grandest lessons the world has ever learned are the lessons of patience taught by those who endured uncomplainingly personal or domestic or political injustice. Oh, the power of patient silence! Eschylus, the immortal poet, was condemned to death for writing something that offended the people. All the pleas in his behalf were of no avail, until his brother uncovered the arm of the prisoner and showed that his wrist had been sacrificed for his country at the battle of Salamis. That silent plea liberated him. The loudest thing on earth is silence if it be of the right kind and at the right time. There was a quaint old hymn, spelled in the old style, once sung in the churches:

> The race is not forever get
> By him who fastest runs,
> Nor the Battel by those peopell
> That shoot with the longest gun.

My friends, the tossing sea of Galilee seemed more to offend Christ by the amount of noise it made, for He said to it: "Be still!" Heaven has been crowning Kings and Queens unto God for many centuries, yet heaven never stopped a moment for any such occurrence, but it stopped thirty minutes for the coronation of Silence. "There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

Learn also from my text that heaven must be an eventful and active place, from the fact that it could afford only thirty minutes of recess. There have been events on earth and in heaven that seemed to demand a whole day or whole week or whole year for celestial consideration. If Grotius was right and this silence occurred at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, that scene was so awful and so prolonged that the inhabitants of heaven could not have done justice to it in many weeks. After fearful besiegement of the two fortresses of Jerusalem—Antonio and Hippicus—had been going on for a long while, a Roman soldier mounted on the shoulder of another soldier hurled into the window of the temple a firebrand, and the temple was all aflame, and after covering many sacrifices to the holiness of God, the building itself became a sacrifice to the rage of man. The hunger of the people in that city during the besiegement was so great that as some outlaws were passing a doorway and inhaled the odors of food they burst open the door, threatening the mother of the household with death unless she gave them some food, and she took them aside and showed them that it was her own child she was cooking for the ghastly repast. Six hundred priests were destroyed on Mount Zion because, the temple being gone, there was nothing for them to do. Six thousand people in one cloister were consumed. There were 1,100,000 dead, according to Josephus. Grotius thinks that this was the cause of silence in heaven for half an hour. If Mr. Lord was right, and this silence was during the Diocletian persecutions, by which 844,000 Christians suffered death from sword and fire, and banishment and exposure, why did not heaven listen throughout at least one of those awful years? No! Thirty minutes! The fact is that the celestial programme is so crowded with spectacle that it can afford only one recess in all eternity, and that for a short space. While there are great chorouses in which all heaven can join, each soul there has a story of divine mercy peculiar to itself, and it must be a solo. How can heaven get through with all its solos, as well as all its recitatives, with all its cantatas, with all its grand marches, with all its victories? Eternity is too short to utter all the praise.

Not only are all the triumphs of the past to be commemorated, but all the triumphs to come. Not only what we now know of God, but what we will know of Him after everlasting study of the Deific. If my text had said there was silence in heaven for thirty days, I would not have been startled at the announcement, but it indicates thirty minutes. Why, there will be so many friends to hunt up; so many of the greatly good and useful that we will want to see; so many of the unscrutable things of earth we will need explained; so many exciting earthly experiences we will want to talk over, and all the other spirits and the ages will want the same, that there will be no opportunity for cessation. How busy we will be kept in having pointed out to us the heroes and heroines that the world never fully appreciated—the yellow fever and cholera doctors, who died not flying from their posts; the female nurses who faced pestilence in the lazarettoes; the railroad engineers who stayed at their places in order to save the train, though they themselves perished and went down through the open drawbridge.

Hubert Goffin, the master miner, who, landing from the bucket at the bottom of the mine, just as he heard the waters rush in, and when one jerk of the rope would have lifted him to safety, put a blind miner who wanted to go to his sick child in the bucket, and jerked the rope for him to be pulled up, crying: "Tell them the water has burst in and we are probably lost; but we will seek refuge at the other end of the gallery," and then giving the command to the other miners till they digged themselves so near out that the people from the outside could come to their rescue. The multitudes of men and women who got no crown on earth, we will want to see when they get their crown in heaven. I tell you heaven will have no more half hours to spare.

Besides that, heaven is full of children. They are in the vast majority. No child on earth who amounts to anything can be kept quiet half an hour, and how are you going to keep 500,000,000 of them quiet half an hour. You know heaven is much more of a place than it was when that recess of thirty minutes occurred. Its population has quadrupled, sextupled, centupled. Heaven has more on hand, more of rapture, more of knowledge, more of intercommunication, more of worship. There is not so much difference between Washington, a mudhole seventy years ago, and Washington now, the most beautiful city on earth; not so much difference between New York when Canal street was far uptown, and when Canal street is far downtown, as there is difference between what heaven was when my text was written and what heaven is now. The most thrilling place we have ever been in is stupid compared with that, and if we now have no time to spare, we will then have no eternity to spare. Silence in heaven only half an hour!

My subject also impresses me with the immortality of a half hour. That half hour mentioned in my text is more widely known than any other period in the calendar of heaven. None of the whole hours of heaven are measured off, none of the years, none of the centuries. Of the millions of ages past, and the millions of ages to come, not one is especially measured off in the Bible. The half hour of my text is made immortal. The only part of eternity that was ever measured by earthly timepiece was measured by the minute hand of my text. Oh, the half hours! They decide everything. I am not asking what you will do with the years or months or days of your life, but what of the half hours. Tell me the history of your half hours, and I will tell you the story of your whole life on earth and the story of your whole life in eternity. The right or wrong things you can think in thirty minutes, the right or wrong things you can say in thirty minutes, the right or wrong things you can do in thirty minutes are glorious or baleful, inspiring or desperate.

Look out for the fragments of time. They are pieces of eternity. It was the half hours between shoeing horses that made Elihu Burritt the learned blacksmith; the half hours between professional calls as a physicial that made Abercrombie the Christian philosopher; the half hours between his duties as school master that made Salmon P. Chase Chief Justice; the half hours between shoe lasts that made Henry Wilson Vice-President of the United States; the half hours between canal boats that made James A. Garfield President. The half hour a day for good books or bad books; the half hour a day for prayer or indolence; the half hour a day for helping others or blasting others; the half hour before you go to buriness, and the half hour after your return from business; that makes the difference between the scholar and the ignoramus, between the Christian and the infidel, between the saint and the demon, between triumph and catastrophe, between heaven and hell. The most tremendous things of your life and mine were certain half hours.

Remember, we are mortal yet, and cannot endure the full roll of heavenly harmonies, and cannot endure even the silent heaven for more than half an hour. Hark! the clock in the tower of heaven begins to strike, and the half hour is ended. Descend! Come back! Come down! till your work is done. Shoulder a little longer your battles. Weep a little longer your griefs. And then take heaven not in its fullest half hour, but in its mightiest pomp and instead of taking it for thirty minutes, take it world without end.

But how will you spend the first half hour of your heavenly citizenship after you have gone in to stay? After your prostration before the throne in worship of Him who made it possible for you to get there at all, I think the rest of your first half hour in heaven will be passed in receiving your reward if you have been faithful. I have a strangely beautiful book, containing the pictures of the medals struck by the English Government in honor of great battles; these medals pinned over the heart of the returned heroes of the army, on great occasions, the royal family present, and the royal bands playing—the Crimean medal, the Legion of Honor, the Victoria Cross, the Waterloo medal. In your first half hour in heaven in some way you will be honored for the earthly struggles in which you won the day. Stand up before all the royal house of heaven and receive the insignia while you are announced as victor over political misfortune, as victor over the droughts and freshets of the farm field, victor over the temptations of the stock exchange, victor over domestic infelicities, victor over mechanic's shop, victor over professional allurements, victor over the storehouse, victor over home worriments, victor over physical distress, victor over hereditary depressions, victor over sin and death and hell. Take the badge that celebrates those victories through our Lord Jesus Christ. Take it in the presence of all the galleries, saintly, angelic, and divine, while all heaven chants: "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb."

> Thy saints in all this glorious war
> Shall conquer though they die;
> They see the triumph from afar,
> And seize it with their eye.

If heaven is all this while halted, what will it be when on the march? If heaven is all this while silent, what will it be when in full triumph? Many years ago, at the Crystal Palace, in New York, Julian gave a great concert, 3000 voices and 3000 players, upon instruments. He controlled that great harmony, beating time with hand and foot, and to myself, who had never before heard music on a grand scale, it was overpowering. But oh, when they shall come from the north and the south, and the east and the west, and sit down in the temple of God and the Lamb, and Christ shall rise, and all heaven shall rise with Him, He shall control that harmony with once wounded hand and once wounded foot, and it will be like the voice of many waters and the voice of mighty thunderings. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power. Amen and amen!

A NORWEGIAN'S PRAISE OF US.

Captain Gade, of the Royal Navy, Compliments the American Gunners.

Captain Gustav Gade, of the Royal Norwegian Navy, has returned to Washington from Santiago, where he witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet. He was sent by his Government to study the war. He said: "I think the battle at Santiago was the grandest sight that has ever been witnessed. Your gunners are wonderful marksmen, and the work of your navy has set at rest forever any doubt in the minds of such nations who may have been so deluded that Americans do not know how to fight.

"Your army is a fine body of men. Your regulars are without a doubt as well drilled as any European army, and they appear to me physically and intellectually far above the average of European soldiers."

Pensions For Our New War.

Owing to the number of applications for pensions being received as a result of the war with Spain, Commissioner H. Clay Evans, of the Pension Bureau, Washington, has established the "Division of '98." To this all applications originating through service in the present war will be referred. Medical officers of the Pension Bureau estimate that at least two-thirds of the men who have been sent to Cuba and Porto Rico will eventually become pensioners.

Sienkiewicz's Method of Work.

Sienkiewicz's method of making a book is as follows: He works out a detailed plan, and writes it down carefully. He fixes this in his head, and lets it "seethe and ferment" there, as he says. When ready to begin work, he divides his time, not into days, but weeks. During the first week he produces a certain amount, the second week a similar amount, and so on, week after week. He writes without correction, and never copies, producing just one manuscript—the one which he sends to the printer. Each week's work continues that of the preceding week. Though the plan of the book is elaborated carefully in advance, this plan is not followed strictly; from the "seething and fermenting" in his head changes are suggested to the author, and he makes them. He has no secretary, amanuensis, copyist, or assistant.

To write such books as he does without copying or correcting, to create works like the trilogy and "Quo Vadis?" by a series of efforts, each one of which gives a finished part, and each part being a seamless and flawless continuation of the preceding, till the last, together with all the others, forms a complete, unbroken whole, is perhaps the most amazing tour de force in literary experience. Sienkiewicz employs no man or woman to help him. He makes all literary researches himself; visits and studies the places which he needs to see; and when writing in Switzerland, Italy, France, or other countries, takes with him all the books he requires, and shuts himself in with them during working hours, which for him are from eight or nine till lunch at one o'clock, and then a couple of hours later on. He never writes after dinner in the evening, and has so ordered his "works and days" that he needs no assistance. —Century.

Some actors find the glare of the headlights more annoying than that of the footlights.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The fool fishes for flattery; the wise man works for wages.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

There is hope for a nation while it can fight without asking: "for how much?"

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Large numbers of flintlock guns six feet long are made in Birmingham, Eng., at $1.50 each, and many of these weapons find a ready market in Darkest Africa.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are several varieties of fish that cannot swim. In every instance they are deep-sea dwellers, and crawl about the rocks, using their tails and fins as legs.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

War turns the tyrant inside out, revealing the slave.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Heroism cannot be estimated by the dollar.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Love's losses are gains.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

War is the high-road to peace.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

War is the iron crown of peace.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

In war, sternness is truest kindness.

DEWEY FIGURES IN IT.

Anecdote Showing the Bravery of American Seamen in Danger.

Capt. Isaiah H. Grant, keeper of the United States lighthouse department storehouse on Central Wharf, recalls an interesting anecdote that is particularly appropriate at this time, and goes to show the stuff of which the American navy is composed. Captain Grant is a brother of William G. Grant, the keeper of the light on Matinicus Rock, and of the later tells this story:

It was back in 1864, and Commodore Dewey was then executive officer on board the United States vessel Colorado. William Grant was a seaman on the same ship, and is naturally well posted as to our gallant commodore's fighting qualities. The Colorado was steaming into Hampton Roads, Va., towing a large boatload of sailors, relates the Portland (Me.) Express.

It was a windy day and the waves were running high. In some manner the boat capsized, and in a moment every one was struggling in the water. All but one, however, succeeded in getting on its bottom. One sailor who could not swim sank to the bottom. A boat was at once lowered from the Colorado, William Grant being one of the men assigned to it.

The men rowed with a will, and soon reached the overturned boat and the sailors clinging to its bottom. They had so much headway that the boat shot over the place where the unfortunate went down. Mr. Grant was in the bow keeping a sharp lookout for him when he came to the surface. As the boat moved along he looked down into the water, which was clear, and plainly saw the man near the surface. Like a flash, he scrambled to the stern of the boat, and, without hesitating a second, dived over the coxswain's head for the drowning man. He calculated just right, and in a moment had him by the collar and succeeded in bringing him to the surface. Both men were taken into the boat, and after hard work the half-drowned sailor was revived. He owed his life to Mr. Grant's bravery and prompt action.

The next day Dewey, as executive officer, called Mr. Grant up on to the quarterdeck, and before every one thanked him cordially for his bravery in rescuing the sailor.

A few years ago when Dewey, then commodore, visited the Maine coast and called upon Mr. Grant at Matinicus, the incident was recalled, and a long talk was enjoyed by the men. Commodore Dewey recalled the matter instantly and again complimented Mr. Grant.

As He Understood It.

"Benny," said the Sunday school teacher, "what is your idea of a hypocrite?"

"A feller what pretends to think that another feller's bike is better than his," replied Benny Bloobumper.—Judge.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Some men count it gain to take dishonesty from their hearts to put in their purses.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WE SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS.

$3.95

buys this desk, made of quarter-sawed oak or finished in mahogany, piano-polished. It measures 53 in. high, 29 in. wide, 9 in. beveled mirror. Retail price $10.

Our mammoth general catalogue, the great household educator is mailed free on request. Our Clothing catalogue and Cloth samples is also mailed free. Expressage paid on all Clothing.

Owing to an overproduction at our Baltimore mills, we are offering many specials this month. Our Carpet catalogue in handpainted colors is yours for the asking. This month we sew Carpets, furnish wadded lining free, and pay freight on all $9 Carpet purchases and over. Address (exactly as below)

CARPETS REDUCED

Julius Hines & Son

Dept. 314 BALTIMORE, MD.

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."

CHAS. STEDEFORD.
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY

COLUMBIAS ARE STANDARD FOR CHAIN MACHINES.

HARTFORDS Next Best.

Other Models at Low Prices. Catalogue Free.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD
POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

FALL DRESS GOODS

Australian Fleece—The lightest, warmest fabric known for dresses, wrappers, shirt-waists, etc.; 25 inches wide; 12½ cts. per yard. Expressage prepaid. Send six cents in stamps to the **Textile Novelty Co., 78 Elm St., New York,** for samples of their entire line. If you are unable to find these goods in your retail store we will supply you from our mail direct.

Strayer's BUSINESS COLLEGE,
215 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS For Bright Students. Other Scholarships offered for services. All Books Free. Regular tuition fees low. Thorough Courses. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Etc. Situation for every Graduate or Tuition Refunded. Mail Courses Cheap. 7th Year. Write us to-day.

SAVE THIS AD.

FLAGS Send 10 cents for one of our SPECIALS for this week. A 3-foot flag and pole complete, only 30 cts. C. HUMPHREYS, BELOW COST. 1227 Market St., Phila., Pa.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, English. $30 tuition admits to all departments for season of forty-two weeks. Open to both sexes. Graduates assisted to positions. Eleventh session begins September 8th. Catalogue free. R. A. DAVIS, JR., President, Box 11, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Rine Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

D N U 83

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

6% GOLD BONDS,

Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

The Company has been established for many years, is well known and doing a large and increasing business.

The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

A few of these bonds came into our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

For security and a large interest rate these Industrial Bonds are recommended as being among the best.

First-class bonds and securities of all kinds bought and sold.

KENDALL & WHITLOCK, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 11

A prominent politician predicts Dr. Swallow will get 250,000 votes.

For competency, clean, good records, the nominees on the Democratic county ticket are unmatched.

The war being at an end the stamp act's end may be fixed by next congress, over which all will be glad.

Admiral Dewey in bombarding and capturing Manila, on 13th, has the honor of fighting the first and last battle of the war.

The commission to smoothe up the treaty between America and Spain will sit in Paris and may not end its labors before January, next.

The governors general of Cuba and Porto Rico have acknowledged the receipt of the news of the suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain and announced the carrying out of the orders.

The Maine was worth about four and a half million dollars. Blowing her up cost Spain some 35 battle ships and cruisers worth 50 millions, in addition to her best islands and the expenses of keeping up the war. This was a dear blow-up.

It was entirely amusing how the result of last Saturday's Republican primaries is credited up. The Quay people claimed a victory and so did the anti-Quays. Arnold is claimed as the candidate of Quay and also of the opposite faction. Jack Dale smiles and that settles it as having been a Quay victory.

The Spaniards at Santiago not having time to bury their dead, piled them up, soaked in kerosene, and burned them. Vengeance overtakes the evil doer, finally. This proves true with nations and individuals; men who will wrong and seek seek to injure a fellow man, will find, sooner or later, that vengeance will overtake them.

President McKinley, for the credit of his administration, needs to give secretary Alger, an invitation to resign. Neglect, hunger and fevers, are the result of Alger's incompetency and the President erred greatly in not giving him his walking papers weeks ago, thereby saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers.

The unauthorized matter put in Dr. Warren's report amounted to $65,000! The useless and unauthorized insect matter put into the State College report without the authority of Dr. Atherton, amounts to about the same sum. These jobs were vetoed by Governor Hastings. If Quay's man Stone is elected governor, these bills, along with the mileage and other steals, will be approved and paid.

If Jenks is elected governor, these attempted steals will be headed off.

All of the Leiter holdings of wheat in this country, as well as that held in joint account in the Northwest, have been sold. On the wheat there was a loss of nearly $2,000,000 but it was disposed of at the prices at which it was turned over to Armour and Peavey to sell. There is but one more chapter to Joseph Leiter's wheat deal, that is the payment of his indebtedness to commission houses. It is a large amount and is only partially guaranteed by the elder Leiter. So far the Leiters are out over $10,000,000 on the wheat deal.

It is reported that the Spanish government is going to hold an investigation to determine who is responsible for the disasters. The United States can have no objection. If the inquiry is vigorously and searchingly made it may discover the man who blew up the Maine, thinks the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Yes, and if the search is kept up it will show that a fellow by name of Dewey, out at Manila, and another by name of Schley, down at Santiago, had some connection with Spain's disasters.

A Washington estimate puts the cost of the war up to the signing of the protocol, last week, at $150,000,000, of which $98,000,000 has been actually paid out. The total by the war department has been $65,300,000 and by the navy $32,700,000. Congress appropriated $360,000,000 at its late session for war expenses on the basis of carrying on the war to January 1, 1899. A great deal of this money will be absorbed, as war expenses still continue on a large scale, and will be until the military and naval expenditures are cut down by the mustering out process.

Saturday's Republican primaries in this county resulted in a big Arnold-Quay victory. The fight was a bitter one, and the supposition was that Clem Dale would carry the county over Arnold for congress, and thus it should have been. But floods of money are hard to fight, nor are a great proportion of the "honest voters" boodle proof. Col. Reeder, in withdrawing early last week as a candidate for senator, leaving the field to Womelsdorf of boodle legislation fame, evidently saw defeat from afar and let the track clear for Quay's man.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

Philad. Ledger: President McKinley has acted upon the rewards to be given the officers of the navy who participated in the operations on the coast of Cuba, and more particularly in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Both Sampson and Schley have been promoted to be Rear Admirals, but Sampson has been promoted eight numbers and Schley only six, so that whereas Schley ranked Sampson in the navy list before the war, Sampson is now advanced ahead of Schley. In other words, Schley compared with Sampson has been degraded. The public, fully informed as it is of all the circumstances of the case, will not approve this action of the President. Sampson was given every opportunity by the Navy Department to distinguish himself and thus earn promotion, but the fortunes of war were against him. He was made an acting Rear Admiral, so that Schley, his superior in rank, was made his subordinate. We may assume that he did his duty and did it well, but that can be said of every officer of the navy including Schley. From the beginning fortune favored Schley, while the Navy Department favored Sampson. It was Schley, not Sampson, who caught Cervera in Santiago harbor, and it was Schley, not Sampson, who was in actual command of the squadron when Cervera undertook to run the blockade and had his ships destroyed.

IN THE SAME FIX

This item has been going the round of the Republican papers:

"The Republicans of Centre county have a splendid opportunity for carrying the county this fall, as every candidate, with the exception of two, on the Democratic ticket is a resident of Bellefonte."

Some times such a placing of candidates is unavoidable, which is the case this year. But the Democracy of this side, on which the party depends for its majorities, has been unfairly used in the past, in the distribution of offices and discriminated against in advertising patronage from officials forgetful that their election depended upon the votes of Penns valley Democrats. When the party meets defeat occasionally it is for want of fairdealing.

But, the Republican convention on Tuesday, in spite of justice and an opportunity to do so, didn't put a single name on their ticket, not even Charly Long! Then, according to their own logic, quoted above, the Democrats "have a splendid opportunity for carrying the county this fall, as every candidate," with no exception, on the Republican ticket is a resident of the Bellefonte side.

The Dreaded Indian Snake Dance.

Indian rumors from the Moki Pueblos, north of Canon Diablo, Arizona, announce that the date for the snake dance this year has been set for Aug. 22. The dance is a prayer for rain, the Mokis dwelling upon the desert, where crops are far from certain. It is a nine day ceremony, which for the first eight days is confined to secret rites in the underground devotional chambers of Kivas. On the ninth day a public dance occurs, participated in by the priests of the snake and antelope fraternities, during which live snakes are carried in the mouth and otherwise familiarly handled. About one-third the number of reptiles are poisonous rattlers, which are in no wise deprived of their death-dealing power.

A Hint for Next Winter.

A neighboring county has a young man, who by pulling a string while lying in bed starts the kitchen fire and takes another snooze while the tea kettle is nearing the boiling point. At night he puts the shavings and wood in the fire pot and has in front of it a plate of steel with a hole through which protrudes a parlor match. Next to this is a flat file with a string attached, which runs to his bed up stairs. Pulling the string draws the file over the head of the match which ignites the shavings and sets things going without one's getting out of bed.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

COURT PROCLAMATION—SPECIAL TERM. Whereas the Hon John G. Love president judge of the court of common pleas of the 49th district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 12th day of August, 1898, and to me directed, for holding a special term of court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Orphan's Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the fourth Monday of September next, being the 26th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons summoned as jurors are hereby notified to attend.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundred and twenty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

Sheriff's Office, W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
August 15th, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE—

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte Penna., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1898

At 10:30 a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot of ground situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by turnpike, on the east by Sarah Hufferd (nee Etlinger) the decedent, on the south by heirs of John C. Motz, deceased, and on the west by the heirs of Thomas Hosterman (now owned by the Evangelical church;) containing one-half an acre. Thereon erected a stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Emma C. Goodman and Hiram Goodman.

ALSO

Two certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Miles township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

No. 1. Beginning at a stone heap in a certain run formerly at a spruce, thence along land of Samuel Frank south 75 degrees west 22 perches to a post, thence 15 degrees east 60 perches along H. Smull's estate to stones on mountain, thence north 75 degrees east 22 perches to stones in the Gap, thence north 15 degrees west 60 perches along land of Hannah Frank (now John Styers) to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 40 perches more or less.

No. 2. Beginning at stones on line of aforesaid piece, thence along land of Samuel Frank north 20¼ degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence along land of James Miller south 75 degrees west 5 perches to a post, thence along land of John Reynolds south 20¼ degrees east 8 perches to a post, thence aloug aforesaid No. 1, tract north 75 degrees east 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 perches neat measure. The above two tracts being in one and having there on erected a dwelling house, summer house, staple and other out-buildings.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles L. Beck and Mary C. Beck.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office W. M. CRONISTER
Bellefonte, Aug. 1, '98. Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 24th day of Aug. A. D., 1898.

1 The first and final account of P. S. Richards, Administrator of etc., of Martha Hicks, late of Taylor Township, deceased.
2 The first and final account of C. M. Bower, Administrator of etc., of Mary Barr, late of Huston Township, deceased.
3 The first and final account of David C. Hall, Executor of etc., of Thomas Taylor, late of Benner Township, deceased.
4 The first and final account of John M. Dale, Administrator c. t. a. of etc. of Elizabeth Miller, late of Plainfield, Will county, Ill., deceased.
5 The first and partial account of H. A. Thompson, Executor of etc. of Martha Thompson, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
6 The first and final account of Oscar E. Miles, Administrator of etc. of Elijah Kellerman, late of Milesburg Boro, deceased.
7 The first and final account of Matilda Musser R. C. Musser, and Samuel J. Musser, Administrators of etc. of Jonathan Musser, late of Ferguson township, deceased, as filed by R. C. Munson, acting Administrator.
8 The second and final account of Uriah S. Shaffer, Executor of etc. of Adam Shaffer, late of Miles township, deceased.
9 The first and final account of Balser Weber, Administrator of etc. of Susan Young, late of Howard township, deceased.
10 The account of C. M. Bower, guardian of John H. Rathbun, Mina R. Rathbun and Sarah L. Rathbun, minor children of Maria T. B. Rathbun, late of Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., deceased.
11 The account of John B. Linn successor to John Hoffer, deceased, Trustee for Hannah Searson, late of Benner township, deceased.
12 The account of John K. Hosterman and A. N. Corman, Administrators of etc. of Sallie Wolf, late of Miles Twp. dec'd.
13 First and final account of J. A. Bitner and Wm I. Harter, Administrators c. t. a. of etc. of Daniel Bitner, late of Liberty Township, deceased.
14 The account of Susan Wert and Alfred Keen Administrators of etc. of George Wert, late of Penn Twp. dec'd.
15 The account of Jacob M. Garbrick, Executor of etc. of Elizabeth Lesh, late of Walker Twp., dec'd.
16 The fourth and final account of Samuel C. Bower, surviving Executor of etc., of Christian Bower, late of Howard Twp., dec'd.
17 The first and final account of Albert Shenck Administrator of etc. of Jacob Brickley, late of Curtin Twp., dec'd.
18 The second and final account of S. D. Stryker, Administrator of etc. of John W. Bean, late of Worth Twp., dec'd.
19 The first account of Clement Dale and Blanche A. Hoy, Executors of etc. of C. Dale, Jr., late of Benner Twp., dec'd.

Register's Office, G. W. RUMBERGER,
Bellefonte, July 23, '98. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 25th day of August, 1898 and to continue 1 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twentyfirst year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

WANTED.—GOOD GIRL; FAMILY OF five, no bread baking; two dollars per week; fare paid to Jersey Shore. Address
MRS. ALEX ZETTLE.
Jersey Shore, Pa.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

SPRING MILLS

BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

Light Calico, 2 doz. pieces for ladies' shirt waists, children's eresses, etc	3½c
10c galvanized Wash Basins	5c
45c. Overalls, men's blue, to close out	25c
5c. Laundry Soap, "Moon" 2 pieces for	5c
5c. Jelly or Drinking Tumblers, what's left a dozen.	22c.

Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

A car of best soft coal, recommended by blacksmiths and threshers.

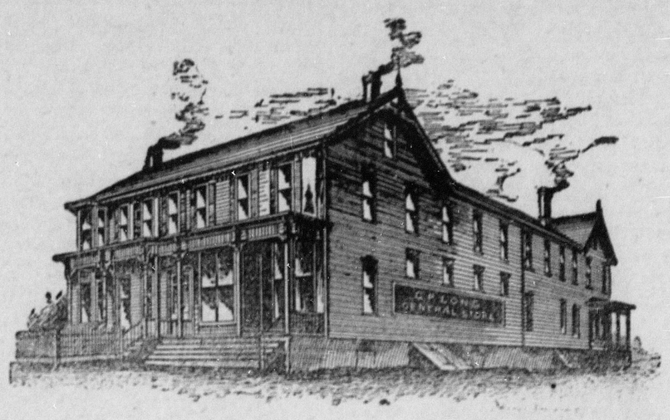
Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,

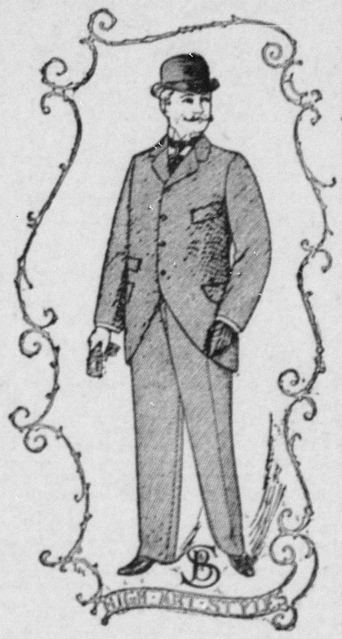
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

SPRING MILLS

BARGAIN STORE.



This week and during the month of August and September we are making special inducements and extraordinarily low prices.



ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!

We have no special bargain days. Our bargains are everyday. We have just received from the eastern cities a complete stock of seasonable goods. Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes—every department is complete.

Boys' Suits, now 63c worth double price.
Boys' Suits, now $1.00, good heavy weight.
Boys' Dress Suit, about ½ from usual price.
Men's Dress Suit, from $3.75 up.
Men's Trousers, 50c. to the best.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at 82c.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at $1.25.
Men's Dress Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing.

We have a nice assortment of

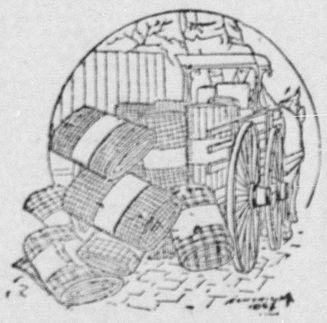
INGRAIN CARPETS.

Choice patterns. Nice assortment Rag Carpet, for service nothing better can be obtained anywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is complete and we are offering special inducements in this department as our stock is large and must go at sacrifice prices. Dress Trimmings and Embroideries in endless variety at sacrifice prices. They must go.

Groceries—In this line we have decided bargains, and in position to meet any competition.



Window Shades—We have a full line, complete, 10c and up on roller fixtures. We are headquarters for Agate and Tin Wore, Glass, Queens Ware and housekeepers' supplies. Will save money buying from our counters. Highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Louan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE:—THE UNDERsigned will offer at public sale at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic's heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rauchau and M. L. Rishel, on the east by lands of M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and lands of J. P. Ross' heirs, containing

136 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.

About 10 acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a Large Stone Dwelling House, suitable for two families, large Bank Barn, Spring House, Pig Stable and Buggy Shed and Corn House combined, together with all necessary outbuildings. A young orchard with the choicest varieties of fruit, and with plenty of the best water close to the buildings. The farm has a most desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. Station, and 2½ miles from Rising Springs. It is one of the best producing farms in the valley. A public road leads by the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, and the balance in two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL,
Executor of, etc., of Catharine Rishel, dec'd.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE MIFFLINBURG

STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackies the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,

Agent for Centre Hall.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The farm of the undersigned, one-fourth mile north-west of Farmers Mills, is offered at private sale; containing

— 80 ACRES —

of land in a high state of cultivation, being one of the most productive farms. The improvements are a two-story rail and log house, weather boarded, good Bank Barn, and all necessary out buildings. A good orchard with all kinds of choice fruit; well and spring of excellent water convenient to the premises. Apply to

JACOB NEESE,
July28-4t Farmers Mills.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.25 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 5. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 31. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.20 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 33	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 56	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 06	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. E. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 27	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¿	8¿	2¿	STATIONS.	1¿	7¿	11¿	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 55	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 05	
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Insurance agent Shires of Spring Mills, was a pleasant caller.

——Mrs. W. W. Boob and daughter Grace are visiting friends in Millheim since last week.

——Our esteemed friend, Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, honored our sanctum with a call.

——Mrs. William Boal, of Tyrone, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Heckman west of town.

——Mrs. Belle Ward, of Bellefonte, spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street.

——Esq. Houseman, one of the representative men of south Potter, favored the Reporter with a call.

——Mrs. Funk, wife of Dr. Funk, and son Clarence, of Harrisburg, Pa., are guests at the home of Wm. Wolf.

——Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Pittsburg, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Roberts' brother, Mr. John Krumbine.

——Miss Bertha Scott, of Tyrone, returned to her home last week, after a brief visit with her friend Miss Emily Alexander.

——Mrs. Isaac Smith went to Altoona Saturday morning to spend a couple days with her husband who is working in that city.

——Postmaster Brisbin, who is an ardent supporter of Congressman Arnold, took in the Republican convention at Bellefonte Tuesday.

——H. D. Hagan, of Farmers Mills, gave our sanctum a call, and before leaving honored his label with a push forward into the star gallery.

——Ward Rishell and family, of Philadelphia, visited at the home of his mother in this place. Ward fills a position in the P. R. R. Department, at Philadelphia.

——W. H. Fry, one of Pine Grove's leading citizens, favored the Reporter with a call. He was one of the prominent visitors at the Institute last Thursday.

——Rev. Kreider Evans, prominent as a Reformed minister, was up from Pottstown to visit his aged parents in Gregg township, and, as usual, didn't forget to cheer the Reporter with a call—his presence anywhere is cheering.

——Dr. G. H. Widder came up from Harrisburg last Friday to join his wife and little son, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jerry Miller, for two weeks. They returned to their home on Saturday, the Dr's urgent professional services not allowing him more than a two days' vacation.

——Our valued friend, and whilom citizen, Philip Mersinger, of Joliet, Ill., arrived here yesterday morning, to visit his brother John, near Colyer, who is not enjoying the best of health. He says times are little dull out there, and a rousing 15 foot corn crop in prospect, and that our good corn seems little to theirs. He declares he wouldn't do without the Reporter at any price and had his label shine out into '99.

——Our sanctum was invaded by a number of pretty young ladies from Spring Mills, who witnessed the operation of printing newspapers; they were the Misses Ida Condo, Lena Grolman, May Smith, Katie Shires, and Renna Shires; they were accompanied by the following young gentlemen: Calvin Zerby, Jerry Condo, Bert Krape, John Krape. They formed a happy group, and were attending the picnic.

Swindler Fleeces Young Women.

A man has been carrying on a swindling scheme in towns of this section. He reprerented himself as an agent for a millinery establishment in Lebanon. He was selling outfits to make artificial flowers and said he would forward the wax, silk, wire, thread, scissors and 100 moulds to make 150 in advance. He stated that he would be around the next day to give a lesson of an hour, and would continue for a week. The students in the art were to work one hour every day for a week and at the expiration of that time they would receive $2.00 for their labor. He succeeded in interesting a number of ladies who are still waiting for the return of the swindler, who left the same day and since then nothing has been seen or heard of him.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y., Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Teachers' Convention.

The county teachers' convention in Centre, Clearfield and Clinton will begin December 19, this year. This will be very convenient, as a two weeks' holiday will enable the teachers to attend the Institute and yet have the Christmas week free.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

A Bold Attempt Made to Burglarize the the Posoffice.

Mrs. J. N. Leitzell of our village, is at present visiting relatives and friends in Perry and Juniata counties.

The defeat of C. P. Long of our village for Assembly, by the Republican convention on Tuesday, was quite a disappointment to his many friends in this valley. These valleys have as usual been again entirely ignored.

The recent rains have caused a very decided rise in our streams. Quite a number of our fishermen can daily be seen along Penns creek, seated on her concave shores waiting patiently for the anxious nibble, which however occurs only at long intervals simply from the fact that the creek is fished to death.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell the young and popular physician of our village, reports few, if any cases of serious illness in our immediate neighborhood, of course ordinary colds prevail to some extent, but no special ailment. Professionally speaking the present healthy condition of the community is remarkably distressing.

The M. E. and Reformed Sunday schools of our village had a largely attended picnic in the park on Saturday last. The weather was beautiful and the occasion a most enjoyable one, of course all the little people were in their element and enjoyed themselves immensely. The teachers and officers are to be complimented for their skillful management.

The shoe emporium of C. A. Krape still continues to be head quarters for foot wear and general news. Frequently the store room is thronged with our people seeking war and political information, of course the war news comes first, and when that is disposed of and settled, then the political caldron begins to boil and bubble. The war evidently being about at an end, our people here are beginning to discuss politics and candidates in quite a lively manner. The general opinion seems to be that this is a Democratic year, and this year the Democracy will smash to pieces the ticket set up by the mongrel machine of Bellefonte, and sweep the county like a tornado with one of her old fashioned and not to be misunderstood majorities.

Why do some persons while in church engage in audible whisperings during nearly the entire service? And of course to the great annoyance of surrounding worshipers; is it habit, verdancy, or do they merely regard a church building as a convenient place for conversation and gossip. This freedom of speech is indulged in to a very considerable and annoying extent in the M. E. church of our village, and to speak plainly is a gross violation of all sense of propriety and decorum. The parties so offending should be admonished, and if they still persist in being a nuisance, request that they make themselves conspicuous by their absence. This intolerable jargon and gabbling during church service is simply outrageous, and shows a most pitiful lack of sense in the fools who engage in it.

About two o'clock on Friday morning last, a bold attempt was made to enter and rob the postoffice by removing a pane of glass from one of the windows. The glass falling on the floor and breaking, awoke Mr. Long, our postmaster, who occupies a room directly over the office. Cautiously looking out he discovered a man tampering with one of the lower windows, and immediately discharged his revolver twice at the robber, but as far as known without effect. The burglar hastily retreated around the corner of the building and running towards the pike soon disappeared in the darkness. The morning was very cloudy and Mr. Long could not say positively whether one or more persons were engaged in the attempted robbery, but he saw only one. The bycicle office of Frank Rearick, or rather the work room was entered also ay removing a large window light and evidently by the same party or parties, and at about the same time. Their object no doubt, was to secure tools, but being discovered and the report of Mr. Long's revolver caused them to make a hasty flight. Nothing was stolen.

Michael Shires of our village, the active insurance agent is always busy, and almost continually on the road, of course the companies he represents know exactly where a gentleman of his ability can be used advantageously and consequently they oblige him to be almost ubiquitous. A day or two since I remarked to him, that I believed driving a canal boat would be a more desirable position than the one he occupied, because then a man would be home occasionally, he simply smiled and observed, possibly and—but I'll see you again, hastily entering his buggy he was off like a flash. Mr. Shires is quite a politician too, the few hours he has to spare he devotes to politics, to avoid as he says, the dry rot, and to keep up with the times. He handles a question with consumate skill, is very argumentative, never descends to clap trap and bosh, always in good humor, and in fact is an opponent not very safe to underrate, but unfortunately is not a Democrat.

The position of country postmaster is certainly not a bed of roses as some people imagine it to be. To answer the many absurd and frivolous questions asked daily regarding mail matter is very tiresome. To decipher the hieroglyphic superscriptions frequently found on letters is certain headache if nothing worse. To look time and again over a package of letters for parties who visit the office daily, and often send their children too, and yet rarely receive more than one letter in a year, is surely no pleasant pastime. He must be obliging and polite under all circumstances, and at times this is very trying, for some people will be boors. The mails must be ready in time, and frequently a letter reaches the office just as the pouch is closed, the writer is so sorry and his letter so important, but of course the obliging postmaster will send it along regardless of any trouble, and notwithstanding he does all that he possibly can to accommodate the public, attends strictly to the duties of the office, inconveniences himself to do a favor, and what does he receive? A few paltry dollars in commissions and heaps of abuse.

Aluminum for Brass.

The railroad companies are beginning to use aluminum checks for baggage. The improvement is one which will be appreciated by those who travel with half a dozen trunks and who were formerly obliged to carry the old fashioned brass checks, one of which will weigh as much as half a dozen of the new ones.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Special Nine-day Excursion to Ocean Grove Asbury Park, or Long Branch via P. R.R.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the great Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 24, sell excursion tickets to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train indicated, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 3:30 and 4:08 p. m. that day to destination:

	Train Leaves,	Rate.
Bellefonte	6.40 a. m.	$5 75
Lemont	7.02	5 50
Oak Hall	7.06	5 50
Linden Hall	7.10	5 25
Centre Hall	7.22	5 25
Rising Spring	7.35	4 75
Coburn	7.50	4 75
Glen Iron	8.26	4 60
Millmont	8.33	4 50
Mifflinburg	8.45	4 50
Lewisburg	9.05	4 50
Philadelphia	Arrive 3.00 p. m.	

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains until September 1, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit. aug11.2t

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Aug. 11	78	57	clear.
" 12	74	64	cloudy.
" 13	77	62	clear.
" 14	73	56	cloudy.
" 15	76	54	part cloudy
" 16	86	61	clear.
" 17	84	65	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 12, at night, .08 inch; on 14, afternoon, .04 inch; on 17, afternoon, .06 inch.

Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	35
Corn	40
New Oats	22
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 17.
Wheat, cash, 70.
Corn, cash, 32.
Oats, cash, 20.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.
Wheat, 75.
Corn, No. 2, mixed, 37.
Oats, old No. 2 white 32, new No. 3, 27c.
Butter, fancy creamery, 20c; prints, 21c.
Eggs, fresh, 15c.
Live Poultry: Hens, 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, large, 12a13c; small, 10a11c; ducks 8a9.
Baled Hay and Straw: Timothy $11.50; mixed $7a7.50. Straw, straight rye, $7.50; wheat, or oats, $5a6.

East Liberty, Live Stock:
Cattle, extra, $5.20; prime $5.10; common, $3.80a4.15.
Hogs, prime, $4.25; heavy 4.10; pigs 3.70; roughs 2.50a3.75.
Veal calves, 7a7.50.
Sheep, choice, 4.55; common 3.25a 3.75; choice spring lambs, 6.25.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost. - - - -

Backward Season
Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,
Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Annual Clearance Sale...

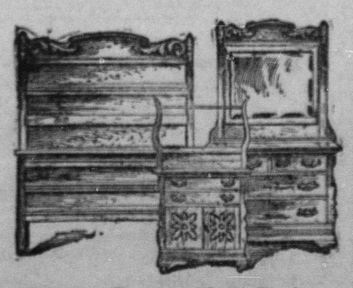
You will save money by coming to our clearance sale just begun. Great reductions in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Satchels, Trunks, Neglige Shirts, Neckwear, etc. Do you want a new suit of clothes or an extra pair of pants? Now is the time to get it for very little money.

Great Reductions

Also in Made-to-order Suits and Trousers during this month. If you will call at our store and inspect our stock before buying elsewhere you will find out where you can get the best goods for the least money.

Montgomery & Co.,
Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

For the Next Sixty Days
A Nice Suit, $10.49



This Beautiful Suit,

Only, - -	$12.49
A Good Couch, -	$7.65
A Nice Side Board, -	6.28
Good Bedstead, -	2.75
Fine Mattress, -	3,00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
6-30 Spring Mills.

IT IS SO FOOLISH TO BUY

What you don't need, no matter how little the price, but where is the family that hasn't place for a pair of Freed Bros. or Dayton Shoes?—the best in the market.

Call and get my prices before buying elsewhere.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

August Sales..

Big drives all over our store to make room for Fall goods. Not bargain goods thrown together to sell, but

REAL BARGAINS!

Goods to meet the demands of our own exacting trade. Do not have time to quote prices. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES	FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES	SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES	EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES	WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES	COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES	COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G G.	Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES	KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES	MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES	BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

THE END AT HAND.

Ambassador Cambon and Day Sign the Protocol.

SUSPENDS OPERATIONS.

The Authorities Are All Congratulating Each Other on the Successful Outcome of the Peace Negotiations and Particularly Upon the Wonderful Success of the American Army and Navy.

A Washington special says: Ambassador Cambon received a cablegram late Thursday evening announcing Spain's approval of the protocol, and directing him, as the diplomatic representative of Spain, to attach his signature to the instrument. The ceremony of signing it took place in the diplomatic reception room at the state department.

In addition to making public the terms of the protocol, the President immediately sent out a formal proclamation setting forth that, whereas Spain has accepted the terms of peace negotiations proposed by the United States, all military and naval commanders are directed to suspend further operations against Spain pending the work of the peace commission. This armistice had already been prepared.

Although it has not been doubted for a moment since Ambassador Cambon's call at the White House on Tuesday that peace was certain, there was a feeling of relief among officials of the administration when word was received that Spain had authorized Ambassador Cambon to sign the protocol. The authorities are all congratulating each other on the successful outcome of the peace negotiations and particularly upon the wonderful success of the American army and navy, which has brought about this result.

The end of the war has come much earlier than the most optimistic had any reason to anticipate when war was first declared. It has lasted just 113 days.

The government feels it has every reason to be proud of the brilliant victories achieved during the period, and of the complete success in every direction of all the plans of campaign.

While not denying that some blunders were made, especially in the failure to begin preparations soon enough, it has every reason to feel gratified with the outcome, after reviewing all that has been accomplished in so short a period.

Not the least of the grounds that the authorities have for self-congratulation is that they have been able to bring the war to a termination without becoming involved in complications with any third power. That they have been able to do so is in large measure due to the very friendly attitude that Great Britain has maintained toward the United States, and when the secret diplomatic history of the war comes to be written the full measure of the obligations of the United States to Great Britain will be made apparent.

The next step will be the appointment of five commissioners by each of the two countries. It is definitely known that Secretary Day will head the American commissioners, and that the minister of foreign affairs of Spain will head the Spanish commissioners. While Paris will be the first meeting place of the commission, it is not improbable that they might go to the Philippines. The expectation is that they will conclude their work about November 1, and that an extra session of the Senate and of the Spanish Cortes will be called to ratify the work of the commissioners.

WILL OF ADOLPH SUTRO.

He Leaves a Thousand Acres of Land in San Francisco for Charity.

A San Francisco special says: The will of the late Adolph Sutro was read. It is a long document and was executed in 1882.

It provides liberally for Mr. Sutro's children and near relatives. Close friends are also remembered, among the latter being Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and one or two Congressmen who aided Mr. Sutro in having the Sutro tunnel bill pass Congress.

The will sets aside for charitable and educational purposes one thousand acres of land south of Golden Gate Park, in this city. It makes no mention of Mrs. Kluge, a widow, who some time ago made a public announcement of her marriage to the deceased millionaire. Mrs. Kluge says she knows of a later will and will make a contest.

The value of the estate is generally believed to be in the neighborhood of four million dollars.

GIRL ELECTROCUTED.

Miss Allison Received 1,300 Volts From a Crossed Telephone Wire.

While leaning from a window of the Shamokin Valley Knitting Works, Shamokin, Pa., Miss Jennie Allison, aged 18 years, was electrocuted by her nose coming in contact with a telephone wire that had been crossed by a live arc light wire and thus charged with 1,300 volts of electrical fluid.

She had her feet resting on a coil of steam heating pipes at the time and must have received the full shock as she fell into the building and expired instantly.

Death of Consul Ramsden.

Mr. F. W. Ramsden, for over thirty-five years British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has just died at Kingston, Jamacia, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He leaves a wife, three daughters and four sons, one of whom is British vice-consul at Manila. Mr. Ramsden's services throughout the war, his efforts to bring about the surrender of Santiago with a view to avoiding bloodshed and his kindness to all Americans with whom he came in contact entitled him to the consideration of the American people.

Spanish Reports of Porto Rico Fighting.

An official dispatch received in Madrid from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: "American forces returning from Guanamo attacked the heights of Guamani. A guerilla force, under Major Cervers, kept up a continuous fire for an hour and held the position, the enemy's attack being repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known. The village of Gamao has been attacked by a larger superior force and had to be abandoned. Our troops are retreating."

A Lot of Damage from a Cigarette.

An explosion at Truckee, Cal., in a freight car, containing two tanks of naphtha, which was caused by a tramp lighting a cigarette, started a fire which severely burned three men, consumed 14,800 feet of snowsheds, destroyed 11 cars of merchandise and delayed all passenger trains several hours.

MILES ADVANCING.

American's Successful at Hormigueros and Cape San Juan.

CAPTURE OF COAMO.

Spanish Losses Heavy—Commander Illroa and Captain Lopez Killed—Over a Hundred Prisoners, a Machine Gun and Ammunition Captured—Leyden, Amphitrite and Cincinnati Protected Landing.

A Washington special says: The War Department received the following:

"Ponce, via Bermuda.—Secretary of War, Washington. The following message received from Schwan:

"Camp near Hormigueros.—Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force, which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez.

"In general engagement that followed Lieutenant Byron, Eight Cavalry, my aide-de-camp, was wounded in the foot, and Private Fermberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private was killed, and 14 enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most, if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement.

"We drove enemy from his position, and, it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men were beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez.

"MILES."

Capture of Coamo.

The War Department also gave out the following delayed telegram;

"Ponca, via Bermuda.—Secretary of War, Washington. The following received from General Wilson:

"General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings commanding, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains, striking the Aibonito road, half a mile beyond town, captured the entire garrison of Coamo, about 150 men.

"Spanish Commander Illroa and Captain Lopez killed. Our loss reported six wounded, only one severely. Men and officers behaved excellently.

"Colonel Hulings and Colonel Biddle are especially to be commended. This is a very important capture and well executed. Names of wounded as soon as received.

"MILES."

The Wounded.

This dispatch was soon followed by two others from General Miles, under date of Ponce, as follows:

"Secretary of War, Washington. The following is a list of wounded in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania in the skirmish beyond Coamo:

"Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side.

"Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side.

"Private George Whitlock, Company C, right side.

"Private L. Ubold, Company E, right elbow.

"Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.

MILES."

"Secretary of War, Washington: Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th with the enemy about three miles north of Guayama General Haines forced enemy to retreat. The following men of the Fourth Ohio were wounded; none killed:

"Capt. Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right breast.

"Private Samuel J. Jones, right knee.

"Private Noble W. Haniacker, Company C, in ankle.

"Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot.

"Private William Jeddington, Company A, in right hip.

MILES."

Cape San Juan Battle.

Cape San Juan, (Special.) Spanish forces attempted to retake the lighthouse here on Wednesday and after a few hours' fight were repulsed.

There were about 500 regulars in their column and they were met by 40 of our sailors under command of Lieutenant Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jenkins, Ensign Bronson and Gunner Campbell. The Spanish loss is reported to be over 100.

The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. William H. Boardman, of the Amphrite, of Lawrence, Mass., a second-class man in the Naval Academy, was seriously wounded. He was in the lighthouse.

The Spanish advance began from Rio Grande, whither the Spaniards had retreated, after the first landing of troops at Cape San Juan last week. They marched through Luquillo and pulled down the American flag at Fajardo and replaced the Spanish flag.

The terrified refugees warned the lighthouse force that the Spanish were coming. Sixty women and children were in an outbuilding of the lighthouse during the fight.

Had a Machine Gun.

The Spaniards opened with a machine gun at a distance of 300 yards. The Leyden, Ensign Crossley commanding, rushed within a hundred yards of the shore and poured one-pounders into the Spaniards. Captain Barclay, of the Amphitrite, used six-pounders, and the Cincinnati, five-inch guns. The ships landed 250 men during the fight and reinforced the lighthouse. A machine gun, rifles and ammunition were left by the retreating Spaniards.

Ensign Crossley took the refugees off at daybreak, and has gone to Ponce. Our flag is still on the lighthouse, but the forces have been withdrawn.

The Amphitrite's guns cover the lighthouse, ready to annihilate it if our flag is hauled down. It is one of the most important lights on the island. The Cincinnati has gone to San Juan blockade.

To Govern Porto Rico.

Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and members of the Cabinet. Porto Rico, as an actual acquistion to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of government, under the direction of the President until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island.

The President, under the Constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether probable that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States.

There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government and that this view is shared by members of the Cabinet. Canada is cited as having a model colonial government which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all local matters.

The Cuban Plan.

Upon the evacuation of Cuba it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island.

The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon, should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention. The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval.

It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people in the free exercise of their choice might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States or might favor a republican form of government, or possibly a majority might ask to be annexed to the United States. In any of these contingencies it is believed that their wishes would meet the approval of the President and his advisors.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

C. E. Snodgrass Chosen by Tennessee Democrats to Succeed McMillin.

Nashville, Tenn., (Special.)—The fourth district democratic congressional convention at Cookeville nominated C. E. Snodgrass to succeed Hon. Benton McMillin, who was recently named for Governor.

Dallas, Tex., (Special.)—The democrats of the sixth congressional district nominated Congressman R. E. Burke by acclamation.

La Crosse, Wis., (Special.)—John Esebu was unanimously nominated for Congress by the seventh district republican convention. Congressman Griffin refused to allow his name to go before the convention.

Oshkosh, Wis., (Special.)—Congressman J. H. Davidson, republican, of the sixth district, was renominated by acclamation.

Warm Springs, Ga., (Special.)—The democrats of the fourth Georgia district have renominated Judge W. C. Adamson for Congress.

Emporia, Miss., (Special.)—The fourth district democratic convention has nominated A. F. Fox for re-election to Congress and reaffirmed allegiance to the Chicago platform.

Racine, Wis., (Special.)—The first Wisconsin district republican convention at Elkhorn has renominated R. A. Cooper for Congress.

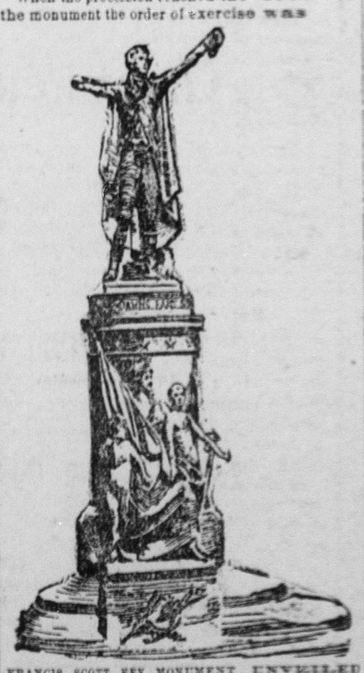
KEY MONUMENT.

Author of the "Star Spangled Banner" Honored At His Birthplace.

A Frederick, Md., special says: Francis Scott Key, the author of "Star Spangled Banner," was honored in this, his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory.

The preliminary ceremonies included a parade in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the State took part, and was witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. The buildings along the line of march were gayly decorated with the national colors and festooned with bunting.

When the procession reached the foot of the monument the order of exercise was proceeded with. This included prayer, vocal and instrumental music, an oration by Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and an ode by Folger McKinsey, of Baltimore.



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT UNVEILED AT FREDERICK, MD.

The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was then drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

The monument consists of a circular pedestal of gray granite, on a series of white spreading bases. The height of this pedestal is fourteen feet nine inches, and its breath at the base is fifteen feet, making the base forty-five feet in circumference. It is simple in design, save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice. A bronze statue of Key nine feet high surmonts the granite pedestal.

Key is represented on shipboard "by the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription, "'Tis the Star Spangled Banner."

The daughter of "General" Coxey, of Coxey's Army fame, is a performer in a circus in Kansas.

WHAT THE WAR COST.

The United States Has Spent $140,500,000.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Twenty-five Spanish Warships, Valued at $26,400,000, Have Been Destroyed, Without the Loss of An American Ship—Spanish Had 2,[illegible]0 Killed and 2,630 Wounded.

The first shot of the Spanish-American war was fired on April 22, when the gunboat Nashville brought the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura to time. It was on the day after President McKinley ordered the Key West fleet to proceed to Cuba.

On the following day the President issued a call for 125,000 volunteers and on April 24 Spain declared war. Hostilities had been actually in progress two days before the declaration was made.

The war has continued 105 days. There have been briefer wars in history, but it is doubtful if there has been one in which the loss of life was less considering the length of hostilities. The figures show that 266 Americans were killed in battle with 1,400 wounded, The Spanish losses were 2,000 killed and 2,630 wounded. Those who have died since as a result of wounds or pestilence are not included.

Cost of the War.

The cost of the war to the United States is estimated at $140,500,000, of which $20,000,000 was expended to increase the navy. The army has been increased to 278,500 men, including 200,000 men in the volunteer regiments.

Twenty-five warships, valued at $26,400,000, have been destroyed, without the loss of an American ship.

Dewey, with orders to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines, set sail from Hong Kong, April 24, the day war was declared by Spain. On the following day the Spanish forts opened fire upon the American fleet off Havana. On the same day Congress declared that war had been in existence since April 21, when Minister Woodford had received his passports from the Spanish government.

Events came rapidly, and on May 1 Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet of eleven warships in the bay of Manila and subsequently took possession of Cavite. No one was killed on the American side. Matanzas was bombarded on May 7.

First American Killed.

The torpedo boat Winslow fought three Spanish gunboats and the batteries ashore, and as a result Ensign Worth Bagley and five seamen were killed, the first casualities reported on the American side. The Cape Verde fleet was reported at Santigo May 19, the day after the safe arrival of the Oregon was announced. The President called for 75,000 additional troops on May 25.

On the same day the first expedition of 3,500 men left San Francisco for Manila and Sampson opened upon the fortifications of Santiago.

Hobson Sinks the Merrimac.

On June 3, Lieutenant Hobson, with seven volunteers, sank the Merrimack in the entrance of Santiago harbor, one of the most thrilling acts of the war. General Shafter's troops arrived off Santiago June 21 and landed at Sibony June 23. On June 24, sixteen Americans were killed, including six of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and fifty more were wounded in driving the Spanish back toward Santiago.

Two days later General Shafter occupid Sevilla and on June 30 he had 13,000 troops in front of Santiago. The assault upon Santiago began July 1, when El Caney and San Juan were taken, with heavy losses. Cervera's fleet was destroyed July 3, while making a dash from Santiago harbor and the arrival of the first Manila expedition was reported. The President signed the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii and General Toral surrendered Santiago city July 14. On July 17, the American flag was raised over the city.

Smokeless Powder for Volunteers.

A Washington special says: The ordnance department of the army has succeeded in securing a smokeless powder adapted for use in the Springfield rifle, with which many of the volunteer troops are armed. The powder used with small-bore repeating rifles was too powerful and a special powder had to be procured. This is now being used in fixed ammunition in such quantities as to warrant the belief that, even should the war continue, our soldiers would not be again exposed to the dangers encountered at the battle of El Caney, through the betrayal of their presence by the blinding smoke of the Springfields.

ROUGH RIDERS SAIL.

Roosevelt's Gallant Men Leave the Scene of Their Glory at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, (Special.)—The First Regular Cavalry and the First Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders," sailed Sunday on the transports Miami and Matteawan for Montauk Point, L. I. General Wheeler goes with them.

The Rough Riders came to town by rail from their camp at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the railroad station here they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter.

Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the street skirting the water front to the dock, where the steamers were moored. All the men looked fit to fight, but worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. Some wore new canvas uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them.

The work of embarkation was easy and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Cummings' battery the sailed on Vigilancia.

The transport Gate City sailed for Long Island loaded with cavalrymen.

Lieutenant Stedberg, of the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rivers, of the Third Cavalry, members of General Young's staff, who, since General Young left Siboney sick, have been on General Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young at Montauk Point.

A meeting of officers of the "military society at Santiago" was held at the palace and an election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president, General Wheeler first vice-president and Major Sharp secretary. The object of the society is to perpetuate the memory of the campaign here.

CAPTAIN CLARK, OF THE OREGON.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

Invalided and Ordered Home From the Fleet Off Santiago.

PRESIDENT HAS SPAIN'S REPLY.

Presented at the White House by Ambassador Cambon.

A despatch from Washington, says: More than 24 hours after it had begun to reach Washington the Spanish note in answer to the President's peace conditions was presented at the White House by the French Ambassador. What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the Secretary of State at the conclusion of the conference making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said upon the subject.

The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the President it is impossible to say. It was felt by the observers that, had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms, the result would have been made public. On the other hand, it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the President's statement heretofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before.

SIGSBEE GETS A WARSHIP.

He Will Relieve Capt. J. W. Philip in Command of the Texas.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Long has assigned Capt. C. F. Goodrich to the command of the protected cruiser Newark, and Capt. C. D. Sigsbee will relieve Capt. J. W. Philip, in command of the battle ship Texas. In making these selections Secretary Long was guided by his desire to give the officers named an opportunity of completing their terms of duty at sea.

Captain Goodrich is now in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, and Captain Sigsbee is the commanding officer of the St. Paul.

Captain Goodrich has not been quite four months at sea, and Captain Sigsbee's tour of sea duty in his present grade has not covered quite a year. The St. Louis and St. Paul have been ordered to Cramp's shipyard and, immediately upon their arrival, they will be placed out of commission and will be returned to the American Line Company. It is highly probable that Captain Goodrich will be transferred to the Newark in Cuban waters, leaving the St. Louis under the command of Ensign F. R. Paine, who will bring her safely to the Cramps.

Gold Brought From Alaska.

A Seattle, Wash., special says: The steamer Alliance arrived here from St. Michael with 120 passengers, 112 of whom are from Dawson City. Of these only about forty had gold. The amount they had is estimated at $300,000.

The steamer Tillamook arrived, fifteen days from St. Michael, Alaska, with 175 passengers. She is reported to have brought down only a small amount of gold from the Klondike.

VICTORY AT MANILA.

American Forces Repulse the Spaniards With Heavy Loss.

RAGED SEVERAL HOURS.

Estimates Place the Enemy's Loss as High as 500, But it is Impossible to Obtain Their Exact Losses—The American Troops Fought Splendidly—The Monitor Monterey Has Arrived.

A cable from Hong Kong, says: Advices just received from Manila show that a severe engagement took place on July 31 between the Spaniards and Americans near Manila. The latter were victorious, but had 11 men killed and 37 wounded.

Hong Kong, (Special.)—The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manila on August 6, arrived here and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans, near Manila. The Americans were victorious and only lost 11 men killed and had 37 men wounded The Spanish losses are not known, but they are reported to have been heavy.

The insurgent forces remained neutral.

The attack was made on the American camp, between Cavite and Manila, during the night of July 31. The Spaniards, who numbered over 3,000 men, made several desperate charges upon the American lines, but each time the fire of the American forces drove the Spaniards back and finally broke the Spanish centre, and the enemy retreated.

Later, however, the Spaniards made a second attack, but were again repulsed and retreated into the bush, keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manila, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance.

Some estimates place the Spanish losses at over 500 men killed and wounded.

San Francisco, (Special.)—A special to the Call from Cavite, via Hong Kong, says: The American forces engaged the enemy before Malate on last Sunday and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses. Our troops lost 13 killed and 47 wounded. It has been impossible to ascertain the exact losses of the Spanish. The fighting lasted four hours.

The American troops engaged were part of the Tenth Pennsylvania, First California and Third Regular Artillery.

The Spanish led in the attack, attempting to dislodge our troops by a flanking movement from the strong position they had been holding near the enemy's lines. The position is still held by our troops.

Washington, (Special.)—The War Department received the following cablegram from Hong Kong:

Adjutant-General, Washington:

MacArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths, Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well. Held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss: Killed—Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter E. Brown; Infantry, Wm. E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, Wm. Stillwagon; First California, Maurice Just; Third Artillery, Eli Dawson; First Colorado, Fred Springstead. Seriously Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergt. Alva Walter, Private Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson; First California, Capt. R. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards; Third Artillery, Privates Chas. Winfield, J. A. McElroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

MERRITT.

Secretary Alger regards the Manila fight as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

REID FOR SECRETARY.

The Distinguished New Yorker May Take Mr. Day's Place.

A Washington dispatch says: When Secretary of State Day is appointed a member of the commission which is to determine the final disposition of the Philippines and negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain he will definitely retire from the cabinet. In view of the certainty that there will be an early vacancy at the head of the State Department President McKinley is giving attention to the question of Secretary Day's successor. At the same time he is considering whom he shall appoint as the other members of the peace commission.

Ambassador Hay, I understand, is being seriously considered for the place, but the indications point strongly to the selection of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as Secretary. Mr. Reid's familiarity with public affairs and his wide experience would qualify him for the place. He has also the advantage of sufficient wealth to enable him to entertain on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the head of the department charged with the conduct of the government's foreign relations.

LONG PRAISES SAMPSON.

The Secretary Defends the Admiral from Criticism.

A Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. In replying to one of them the Secretary has written a long letter, in which, among other things, he says: "What you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson, of his very superior attainments as an officer, and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago. Justice is always done in the long run. But when you indulge in such unfounded criticism, I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

President Accepts Resignations of Officers—No Explanation Made.

A Washington special says: The President has accepted the resignation of Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Chaffin, Major George H. Taylor and Captain U. A. Goodell, all of the Sixth Massachusetts now on duty in Porto Rico.

They have been discharged from further service. No explanation concerning the matter is given at the War Department, but press dispatches spoke of the trouble in the regiment.

IN THE LANE.

By Victor Grey.

Through the lane the setting sunlight
Falls in misty, golden showers,
Tinting with its shimmering lances
All the little, nodding flowers,
Shining 'mid the emerald foliage,
Where the birdies, blithely singing,
Fill the woodlands all about us
With a sweet and joyous ringing.

Don't you love this lane, my darling?
When I think of those sweet hours
We have spent within its cloisters,
'Neath its trees and 'mid its flowers,
Every blade of grass grows dearer—
Every tiny fragrant flower
Seems to bring, in swift succession,
Memories of some happy hour.

Here it was we met, my darling,
On that blissful, sunlit morning,
When the woodland's robe of emerald,
Fringed with summer's fair adorning,
Gleamed with shimmering diamond dewdrops,
And the birds were blithely trilling
Happy lays—sweet morning carols—
All the woods with rapture thrilling.

Here, within its dusky shadows,
Sauntering down the lane together,
Love around us cast his fetters—
Fetters that would bind forever.
Here it was I told my story,
And, my happy answer guessing,
Held you in my arms a moment,
Sweet, red lips the while caressing.

There we had our lovers' quarrel,
'Mid those clumps of fragrant clover;
Here it was we grew repentant—
Begged forgiveness o'er and o'er;
Then I kissed your cheeks' soft roses,
And your eyes with teardrops shining,
Not content until your ringlets
On my heart were safe reclining.

Yes, I love this lane, my darling,
With its fringe of wildwood flowers—
Love it for the joy that crowned me
In those happy, happy hours;
For, though years since then have vanished—
Youth's fair bloom is ours no longer—
Still our hearts as one are beating,
And our love each day grows stronger.

A Terrible Moment.

Yes, terrible—that is just what it was. I shall never forget it, even should I live to one of those wondrous ages at times recorded in the papers. Moreover, it was not a thing for a man to forget. Many events may slip from our mind, but never that moment when we stand on the brink of the grave, brought thither by the probability of an awful death.

It happened in this way. I had been in Australia for about five years, during which time I had amassed a tolerable fortune, when I began to long to see the old country again—a desire considerably strengthened by the fact that the girl I loved, and who had consented to be my wife, was going to England, and I could not bear the thought of such an extent of ocean between us; so I determined to go too, and let our marriage take place there.

May Brodstone was the only daughter of a well-to-do squatter, and the prettiest, nicest girl for miles round the station, though, until I had become acquainted with her, rather fond of a bit of girlish flirtation. This was the worse for me, as it turned out.

Among her many admirers was one Jacob Kiel. Dark-haired, dark-eyed, dark-complexioned, he was of that class of men who feel strongly, and who never forget an injury—like wild cats, they are nasty customers to offend. Well, May, I fear, had flirted somewhat with Jacob Kiel, who, I really believe, loved the very ground she walked on, though she declared—and I knew it was true—that she had never given him the slightest hope.

It was about this time that I appeared upon the scene; and she discovered that she had found the right man, as I had found the right girl. May Brodstone instantly gave up all her admirers, was as steady and quiet as a gun-tree when no wind blows, and finally said the "Yes" upon which my happiness depended.

Old Mr. Brodstone knew that the match would be a good one, and readily gave his consent, so that our engagement was soon made public. I was present when the news reached Jacob Kiel. I shall never forget his face. His lips were compressed, his dark eyes contracted; he looked from May to me, and I felt if he could he would do much mischief. Without a syllable he quitted the place. A strange sensation ran through me as he departed; and May told me that a cold shudder had run through her veins.

We did not see much of Kiel after this, though we knew he was often about the station on business; but the man somehow threw a kind of shadow over May's and my happiness, and we were not at all sorry when we got on board the steamer and steamed off towards Old England. We had not, however, got cleverly out of sight of land when May, giving a little cry, put her had on my arm, and, slightly nodding her head towards the lower deck, said,—

"Oh, Edward, look—he is here too!"

And so he was. Leaning quietly over the side, watching the land apparently, was Jacob Kiel—a passenger for England, like ourselves. I will own that I was considerably annoyed, though when May, drawing neaner, exclaimed, in a low, startled voice, "Edward dear, I don't know how it is, but I dread that man—I cannot divest my mind of the thought that he means us harm," I laughed, and tried to banish so absurd an idea. And certainly it appeared I had every right to do so. Save by a casual interchange of a few words, Kiel never troubled us; and we were making a capital journey, when, just as we were within twenty degrees of the line, we were struck by a hurricane which the captain declared was almost a cyclone in violence.

The vessel could not weather it. The masts crashed overboard, taking several of the crew with them, and, before the wreck could be cut adrift, a portion of the broken spars, dashing against the ship, had caused a leak below the water-line, and the cry was,—

"We are sinking! Lower the boats—the pumps are useless!"

The captain was marvellously firm and cool, and by his example made us all the same.

The boats were rapidly lowered and filled, while, thank Heaven, the storm seemed to abate. The women went first, of course, and all who proceeding well, when, just as the last boat was being filled, I remembered that in my hurry I had left my mother's miniature in my chest. There was plenty of time to fetch it, and in a second I was down in the cabin. Flinging the lid open, my hand was already upon the likneses, when I heard a foot upon the stairs. I turned, and by the dim light yet swinging from the roof perceived Jacob Kiel.

Good Heavens! The diabolical expression on his face, the fiendish malice in his dark, snake-like eyes, revealed his intention in a moment. He had come to do me some deadly harm. Leaping up, I seized my revolver, to be on my guard; but an attack was not his purpose. Before I could prevent him, he had quickly closed the cabin door, and locked it on the outside.

Like a flash of lightning all the horrors of my situation instantly flashed before me. I was a prisoner in the sinking ship! Uttering a loud shout of fury, I sprang forward; the cry was echoed by a laugh from Jacob Kiel. I heard him say, "Who will marry May Brodstone now?" and then his feet went rapidly up the stairs.

I called aloud for help; the uproar of the storm drowned my voice. I paused. Just then the wind lulled, and I heard an order to push off; the speaker was Jacob Kiel. I again shouted in my agony; but my voice and the wind rose together—I was not heard. I continued to shout like a madman, though I knew that all hope was gone—that I was alone, like a trapped rat, in the sinking ship.

Furiously I beat the door, all the while painfully conscious that rescue was impossible and death certain, for it was night, and, as no dought the storm would separate the boats, my absence would not be discovered until the vessel had foundered.

Could I expect aught else, when in the occasional lull of the hurricane I heard the rush of the deadly waters in the hold, and felt the ship lurch more heavily each moment as she plunged in the trough of the sea? Suddenly she gave a terrific heel over, and a wave came rattling down the companion ladder like thunder, rushed under the door and inundated the cabin.

I shrieked in agony, believing that all was over—that I was to die thus, not even with the chance of battling for life.

I felt that I could meet death calmly if I were on deck, with the heavens above me; but my very hair stirred at the thought of being buried in the sea as it were in a box. Was there really no way of escape? I looked round and gave a great cry of joy, leaped forward, careless now that the water mounted higher and higher.

"Fool! Idiot!" I exclaimed. "You are your own murderer!"

My eyes had rested upon my revolver. In a second I had fired two of its barrels into the lock of the door, shivering it to atoms, and the next minute I was upon the deck—only just in time, for the vessel was settling fast. It would have settled long before, but that the storm had abated.

With a wild hope I looked for the boats. Near or far all was alike—darkness hid the waters. But, having succeeded so far, I resolved not to despair. One by one I discharged the remaining barrels of my revolver, and then plunged into the sea, to swim as far as I could from the ship before it sank, hoping that I should find some pieces of wreck. I did so before I had proceeded far—a mast, with cordage attached. This helped me; for, after lashing myself to the mast as well as I could, the waves bore me away. Suddenly, however, a fearful rush of water seized me. I was drawn rapidly back, and then down as in a whirlpool—flung, it seemed, here, there and everywhere—after which I remembered no more. When I came to, I was in one of the boats, with May Brodstone leaning over me.

It appeared that directly morning dawned the boats were called together, and the captain went over the names, when mine was found missing; upon which he had resolved to row back, and see if he could not find me, urged thereto by many of his companions, who wondered—as did not Jacob Kiel—what could have prevented my getting into one of the boats.

The sea was nearly calm, the sun shining, and their search was not difficult. They soon perceived a dark object. Approaching it, they found it to be myself, clinging like grim death to the wreck, but laughing and yelling like a maniac. In fact, I was mad, and for some time after they managed to get me into the boat I remained so; then I became calmer, though I was delirious for a whole day and night.

Directly sensibility returned I told my story, filling every one with horror, especially May Brodstone.

"I see it all!" exclaimed the captain. "The villain! Last night our boats separated in the darkness; this morning the one bearing Jacob Kiel and the worst of the crew was missing. He has either steered the boat into a different track, or paid the fellows to desert us, fearful of the punishment that might have awaited him when we touched land."

Whether this was so I do not know, for we never heard of Jacob Kiel again.

That day we were picked up by one of Green's ships, homeward bound, and in due time were landed in England, where May and I were married, and where we now reside; for my wife will not hear of crossing the ocean again, as she cannot forget—that most terrible moment of my life.

SAN JUAN'S FORTIFICATIONS.

Morro Castle Dates From the Time of Ponce De Leon.

In the Century there is a richly illustrated article on "The Island of Porto Rico," written by Mr. Frederick A. Ober. Writing of the fortifications of San Juan, Mr. Ober says:

Morro Castle dates from Ponce de Leon's time, but the Morro as it stands to-day was completed in 1584. The faro stands here, with a first-class light, and within the Morro's walls are buildings of a small military town—quarters for troops, a chapel, bakehouse, and guard-room, with dungeons down by the sea and underneath. This is the citadel, the initial point of the line of circumvallation, composed of connected bestions, castles, and fortalezas, running from west to east, to the Castle San Cristobal, thence north to the ocean.

The oldest portion of the line is at the southwest angle, and is called the "Fortaleza," the platform of which supports the captain-general's palace, and was built in 1540. The sea-wall to the north is pierced by the gateway of San Juan, which affords entrance to the glacis of San Felipe del Morro, between the palace and semi-bastion of San Augustine. Turning southwardly from the Fortaleza, we note the bastion of La Palma, and the semi-bastion of San Justo, in the curtain between which two is the arched entrance from the Marina, or outside ward, to the intramural city, and known as the Puerta de Espana. Beyond it, to the east, are the bastions of San Pedro and Santiago, the latter in the eastern wall, the middle part of which is pierced by the landward gate called the Puerta de Santiago, protected by a ravelin of the same name. The fortress San Cristobal, though sometimes called a castle, is in reality an amplification of the fortifications facing east, or landward, and extends from the bay on the south northward to the ocean.

These fortifications in their present shape were projected in 1630, and virtually finished between 1635 and 1641; but San Cristobal and the outworks were not completed until the comparatively modern date of 1771. The eastern advanced works consist of two lines of batteries, protected by a deep moat; of the small fort at San Antonio at the bridge of that name; and at the extreme eastern end of the islet a still smaller fort, San Geronimo, which defends the bridge of Boqueron.

A Joke on a Chicago Doctor.

Dr. Charles Gatchell, of Chicago, is not telling this story. The reason is that he is too deeply concerned. But the story is a true one.

Dr. Gatchell is a batchelor, and for that reason his embarrassment is greater than it otherwise would be. When he and other members of the medical profession started from Chicago to attend the national homoepathic convention in Omaha, they occupied a sleeper. Dr. Gatchell was assigned to lower six, and being tired, retired at an early hour. When the train arrived at Galesburg the car was set out to wait for a train following, some of the physicians desiring to go later from Galesburg.

That evening there was a wedding in high life at Galesburg, and of course the usual amount of ribbon decorating and rice throwing. Some of the bridal party ascertained that the contracting parties had engaged section six in a sleeper, and they determined to decorate it up. By mistake they got into the wrong car. Dr. Gatchell was peacefully sleeping and alone in the car. The decorators set to work, and in a short space of time had the section nicely decorated with ribbons and flowers. Then they hid to await the coming of the groom and bride, first sending out a spy to report their arrival.

Presently the spy sneaked out and reported that Mr. and Mrs. Blanke were in their car, which was down the track a short distance. But the decorators knew nothing of this. They rushed into the car they had first visited, pulled the curtains of section six aside, and before the astonished doctor could protest he found himself buried beneath an avalanche of rice, old shoes and flowers.

When Dr. Gatchell recovered from the awful shock to his bachelor nerves he began to talk. He talked earnestly and well, but the merry crowd fled before he could finish his rather torrid speech.—The Omaha World-Herald.

Twenty-nine sheep introduced into the Australian colonies in 1788 are now represented by 120,000,000 of the finest wool sheep in the world.

The trees in the streets of Paris, France, are looked after by a public official appointed solely for that purpose.

Smallpox is the most infectious disease. Then comes measles.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

England evidently is now for peace at any price. She has decided to spend $75,000,000 for new battleships.

Times are bound to improve. It costs five cents this year to send a letter to Porto Rico. Next year it will cost only two cents.

Full dress in the Philippines seems to consist chiefly of a gold collar richly decorated.

As a matter of economy Spain can now abolish the office of minister of the navy.

According to the latest official figures Italy has 50,135 public schools, of which 21,254 are for boys, 18,703 for girls and 10,173 mixed.

Japan's friendly attitude towards this government in connection with the Philippines is another evidence of the little island's sagacity.

There is gold in the Klondike region, but if the word of returned miners may be taken it comes high. Sickness, privation and frequent failure are a big price to pay, even for gold.

Since many children die every year from eating poisonous berries and plants, colored charts are now shown in some German schoolhouses illustrating those that must be avoided.

The work on the Swiss Jungfrau railway is proving less expensive than had been estimated, and it is expected that in five years the summit of the mountain will be reached.

The farmer holds the key to the industrial situation. If he prospers the railways prosper and all productive activities are quickened. This means prosperity for all classes.

In Vienna is a monkey that rides a bicycle. Its photographs show an upright attitude greatly in contrast to the Simian pose of the ordinary scorcher.

A Georgia judge is credited with saying in giving a formal judicial opnion: "Indeed it is always probable that something improbable will happen."

The Undertakers' Review prints a strong editorial denunciation of "adulterated coffins." This does look like an unjustifiable imposition on the dead.

It is estimated that the capital invested in Germany in hotels amounts to $300,000,000, giving employment to a million persons. The capital invested in Swiss hotels amounts to $80,000,000, yielding a profit of 4½ per cent.

Professor Lennelogue, President of the General Association of Physicians of France, announced recently to his colleagues that the time was approaching when the average receipts of a doctor would not exceed $600 a year.

Ex-Queen Lil can yet be a Queen, even in her native country. Let her return to Honolulu, take the oath of allegiance to the United States and thus become Americanized. All American women are queens.

There are at present on the European Continent fifty-seven railway lines on which sleeping-cars are operated, and fifty-eight with dining-car service. They are all operated by one sleeping-car company, with a capital of 19,000,000 francs.

The citizens of St. Louis, Mo., voted more than three to one against a proposition to expend $20,000,000 for public improvements. About 43,200 votes were cast, and only 9,700 in favor of the proposition.

Foreign countries owed us a net balance of $615,000,000 as the result of last year's commerce. That is a decidedly practical answer to the old question, "What have we to do with abroad?"

If this were England there would be several very notable additions to our house of peers just about now, muses the San Francisco Bulletin. Along with the "Earl of Manila," once plain George Dewey, there would be "Lord Shafter of Santiago," and "Viscount Schley," with a seat for Miles as "Baron of Porto Rico."

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has propounced unconstitutional the act of June 15, 1897, imposing upon the employers of foreign-born unnaturalized male persons over twenty-one years of age a tax of three cents per day for every day such persons are employed, the amount of the tax to be deducted from the wages of persons affected by the provisions of the act.

The area of Great Britain is 120,979 square miles and that of her dependencies 16,662,073 square miles. The population of the mother country is 39,825,000; that of the colonies and subject countries, 322,000,000. It seems like a small dog to have such a big tail, and the figures suggest the idea that old Ben Jonson was right when he intimated that some day the tail might become too large for the dog to wag.

Suicides in Italy, caused mainly by destitution, increased last year in number fifty per cent. The number of "voluntary" deaths enumerated by the statisticians does not include thousands of frantic women and men who rushed despairingly on the bayonets of the soldiers in the great bread riots of last spring—the awful but ineffectual protest of a starved people against a government responsible for the cause of their starvation.

Two of the most reliable evidences of the increased purchasing power of the farmer are the reduction of mortgage indebtedness and the increased sale of manufactured goods that are made expressly for farmers. Millions of dollars have been paid out in wiping out farm and chattel mortgages, while the trade with farmers has increased from ten to 300 per cent over the corresponding seven months of last year. Manufacturers of agricultural implements report a particularly heavy increase in sales.

The 980 savings banks in this country in 1897 had deposits of $1,939,376,035—an amount more than 100 per cent greater than the interest bearing national debt, and depositors of 5,201,132, a number far in excess of the total population of the country at the time of the revolution. Our country is first among the nations in the amount of deposits in savings banks, and next comes Prussia. But while the savings banks of Prussia have nearly one-third more depositors than ours the total of their deposits is only about one-half as large.

It has been decided by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, to locate a number of experimental stations in Alaska, and increased appropriations have been received from Congress for this purpose. Professor C. C. Georgeson, who formerly occupied the chair of agriculture at the Kansas Agricultural College, has been appointed to take charge of the work, and will make his headquarters at Sitka, conducting in the vicinity a number of experiments with various crops. Points north of Sitka will also be visited and a thorough investigation made of the agricultural conditions and possibilities of the territory. Additional scientific work in the line of meteorology is also to be done in Alaska by the Weather Bureau; and, besides locating a station at Alaska, instruments will be distributed to voluntary observers, who will make regular observations at different places and forward the results to the chief station. Considerable work has been done in Alaska by the Geological Survey, and the results of this attempt by the Department of Agriculture to improve and extend agricultural interests will operate to the great benefit of the territory.

TALE OF A TREASURE CAVERN.

The Marvelous Romance of Captain Charles A. Henderson.

Captain Charles A. Henderson, who claims a residence in Philadelphia, although for several months he has spent little time there, has just returned from an island off the northern coast of America, where he claims to have recovered a pirate's treasure valued at $175,000. Captain Henderson is now the guest of his lifelong friend, Mayor W. L. Grimes, of Jackson, O., and recently gave an account of his adventures. He exhibited as a result of his voyage a certificate for $150,000 on the Third National Bank, Philadelphia, besides other treasure.

In 1856, shortly after Captain Henderson had begun his career as a sailor, he shipped from Philadelphia on the brig Lark, supposed to be engaged in the fruit trade with the West Indies. It did not take long for Henderson to discover the craft was a smuggler, if not worse. Her captain, named Summers, took a liking to him, and as a result Henderson lost his scruples and stayed on the craft. In 1865, when in South American waters, the Lark sighted a Spanish man-of-war, by which she was chased to a cluster of isles, about 150 miles off the South American coast, and driven into a reef-filled channel Summers knew well.

After night fell the Lark was scuttled and Summers and Henderson secreted in a cavern $175,000 in money and precious stones. The crew and officers then attempted to escape in small boats. Henderson and one companion reached a South American port, but learned afterward that Summers and the other men had been captured and hanged from the yardarm of the Spaniard. Henderson's companion died of smallpox and he thus became the sole survivor.

Henderson since that time has made several unsuccessful efforts to reach his treasure cavern. The Flora K. Fine, which he took from Philadelphia in his first attempt, was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina. Then Henderson went to New Orleans, purchased the Louisa B. and sailed from there February 22 last for the Tristan Acunha Island, thirty-five miles south of which is the treasure land. He reached this on April 14, and found the Lark in the bottom of the bay where he had left it thirty-three years ago. The gold and jewels were also in the treasure cave as he had left them, except that the bags holding them had been destroyed by dry rot.

The exact value of the treasure secured is said by Henderson to be $173,320. On the return trip Henderson's vessel was chased by what is supposed to have been a Spanish gunboat. He escaped under cover of darkness and reached New Orleans in safety. Claude Thompson, of Jackson, accompanied Captain Henderson on the remarkable trip.—New York Journal.

Third-Class Matter.

"Say" said the bookkeeper, addressing the cashier, and winking knowingly at the office boy, "do you know anything about this new stamp tax?"

"Sure," replied the cashier, "what do you want to know?"

"Suppose," continued the b. k., "that I wanted to express by opinion; would I have to stamp the express receipt?"

"Undoubtedly," answered the cashier. "But if you will allow me, I would suggest that you forward your opinions by mail."

"And why by mail?" asked the autocrat of the ledger.

"Because," replied the cashier, "as they have no weight, it would be cheaper."—Chicago News.

FOUGHT LIKE CLOCKWORK.

So Worked the Gunners on the Oregon in the Fight.

The Somerville (Mass.) Journal prints a letter from Ensign Charles L. Hussey of the Oregon to Fred Ela Warren, his old New Hampshire schoolmate, in which he says:

"I volunteered for duty with the prize crew on board the Cristobal Colon. It was six hours of experiences we had there, transporting her crew, (prisoners of war,) tending her wounded, and burying her dead, and all the time trying to save the ship. But she continued to make water, and finally rolled over on her side. I had the satisfaction of running up the Stars and Stripes over her quarter deck before she went down. The Colon was a fine ship, and may be saved yet.

"I have been fortunate in getting special duty that has given me an insight into most of the operations. Of course our engagement of the 3d of July stands way ahead of anything since 1863. My own station in battle is on the upper deck—in fact, on the rail, where I have a battery of ten rapid-fire guns, six-pounders.

"During the engagement the Oregon fired 1,776 rounds—note the good historical number—several of my guns firing upward of 250 rounds, and the actual battle lasted only a little over an hour. The guns were so hot from the rapid fire that the water used in sponging them out boiled in the bore.

"Only three of the enemy's shots struck us, but they played a merry tune about our ears for the first half hour; then the enemy's fire weakened. One shell struck an eight-inch turret upon which I was standing, which was quite close enough. But it was those ricocheting over our heads that made us duck—a useless operation, as you know.

"After the first ten minutes our men at the guns were like clockwork; such steadiness I had never expected to see. In fact it was the old story of quick loading and fine pointing. The Spaniards captured said that their men could not face such a shower of rapid-fire projectiles. Some even jumped overboard to save their lives.

"The question that is asked more than any other is, 'What are the feelings of being under fire?' We had had a half dozen bombardments to break us in, the one on July 2 being especially at close range, so when the fleet came out we were to a certain extent seasoned. From my position on the rail or on top of the turret I could see everything going on, but our own heavy guns made such a continuous roar, augmented by the crack! crack! of the rapid-fire guns, that it would be impossible to tell where a shell struck the ship unless a fragment came our way.

"We simply concentrated our mind on the nearest ship. She must be sunk. And then the daily drill that we have had for a year gets in motion, and it is like clockwork. Fortunately the clockwork has not had a toothed wheel knocked out yet. May it continue ever so!"

Told by the Haversack.

"A good general never overlooks a point in the game," said an ex-army officer who grieves because time has ruled him out of the service. "Nothing escapes him and that should be remembered by these curbstone and corner grocer strategists who gather a little surface information and then howl because campaigns are not carried on in accordance with their plans.

"Apropos to this, I recall what seemed a little thing that happened before we attacked Fort Donelson, and yet there is no measuring the effect it may have had upon our history. General Grant called a council of war to consider whether they should attack at once or give the troops a few days' rest. The other officers favored a rest, while Grant smoked and gave no opinion.

"'There was a deserter brought in this morning,' the general finally said. 'Let us see him and hear what he has to say.'

"The first thing Grant did when the fellow came in was to open his knapsack. 'Where are you from?' the general then asked.

"'Fort Donelson.'

"'You have six days' rations, I see. When were they served?'

"'Yesterday morning.'

"'Were the same rations served to all the troops?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Gentlemen,' said Grant, 'troops do not have six days' rations served out to them in a fort if they mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat, not to fight. We will attack at once.'"—Detroit Free Press.

How Peking Is Lighted.

Peking is advancing. So at least one gathers from the Pekjng and Tientsin Times, which announces that a couple of gas lamps and three petroleum lamps now illuminate the capital of the celestial kingdom. This unwonted departure, however, is not due to native enterprise. The gas lights are set up in front of the Russian embassy, while the three lesser luminaries shine for the benefit to the customers of the Russo-Chinese bank. Throughout the rest of the city wayfarers still have to follow their noses as soon as darkness sets in.

Burglary no longer pays in London. The police reports for last year show that the whole fraternity of burglars earned only $96,000 last year.

In the German empire there are published no fewer than 6,533 periodicals, being one for every 12,902 of the population.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 18

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Publications, Patterns and Fashion Sheet for September, and Advance Patterns and designs for October—now ready.

JUST IN

New Fall line "Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, in Fancy Weaves. New Poplins, Mohairs and Cheviots. If U need a new Black Dress, don't buy before seeing these goods. They are special, and not to be found elsewhere in Centre Co.

Complete Fall Line Jacquards, Suitings and Novelties in Dress Goods, representing Imported Lines and the famous Botany Mills products, exclusively at The Racket.

Best Lining Department in Centre Co. U save money by buying your own lining. We can tell U just what is required.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Spanish Fleet

Has gone down and so have our Summer Dress Goods. The lot on the centre table at 6c. are wonders at the price.

Gents' Dress Straw Hats are yours for 25 per cent. under price.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 10 to 14 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 15, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22.

The fourth disturbance of August will reach the Pacific coast about 21, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 22, great central valleys 23 to 25, eastern states 27.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21, great central valleys 23, eastern states 25. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24, great central valleys 25, eastern states 28.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. August 29 will average below normal east of the Mississippi and above west. For the same week rainfall will be below in the northern and above in the southern states.

School Taxes.

In answer to a letter from the Department of Public Instruction, the Attorney General's Department rules, that school boards have authority to assess and levy taxes for school purposes upon real estate and personal property in the manner heretofore provided, and to assess an occupation or per capita tax of $1 upon every male inhabitant of the age of 21 years and upwards. This per capita tax is in lieu of the occupation tax levied under the old law, and the amount thereof cannot be exceeded in any case, no matter at what sum the occupation, trade or profession may have been valued by the assessor for state and county purposes.

A Fine Plant.

The work on the new Phoenix mill, owned by Colonel Fred. W. Reynolds at Bellefonte, is rapidly nearing completion. It is built of Clearfield buff brick, is three and one-half stories high and will have a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day.

Married.

On Wednesday evening, August 17, at the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, Mr. Harry E. Sweetwood and Miss Ella E. Heckman, of Spring Mills, were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

QUICKLY CAUGHT.

A Housebreaker Landed in Jail After Making a Haul.

Last Thursday afternoon the family of Samuel Durst, over a mile west of Old Fort, attended the farmers' institute and picnic on Grange Park. They had visiting them at time Rev. S. H. Deitzell and wife, of Cavetown, Md. When the family returned home they discovered that their house had been broken into and rifled from cellar to garret. Mrs. Deitzell's gold watch was taken from the bureau, and the thief evidently wishing to put up a cleaner and better personal appearance, took the best to be had from Samuel's and his son Ed's wardrobes. A rear window had been left raised but with a screen in it when the family left. The screen had been cut out and an entrance forced in this way.

When the family returned and found the house rifled they made inquiry among the neighbors. No clue was had until the next morning when Ed. Nerhood having heard of the robbery, related the instance of meeting a man on the road below Old Fort wearing clothing which seemed familiar to him. The man was followed at once, and he was traced to Millheim, where he offered to sell the watch for $4.00. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, and a short distance below Aaronsburg he was apprehended by constable Mensch, of Millheim. He was wearing the clothing and still had the gold watch. All the articles stolen were recovered but a shirt of Samuel's which the owner did not care to wear again. In charge of the constable he was taken to the Bellefonte jail, and now awaits trial. The fellow had a full set of burglar's tools upon him. He gave his name as William Smith, and age about 45 years. It is supposed this is the party who attempted to rob the Spring Mills postoffice Thursday evening and was shot at by postmaster Long.

Peter S. Boal.

To correct some wrong data given us for last week's issue, we print the following:

Peter Spangler Boal, of near Tusseyville, died on 9 inst., aged 27 years, 2 months and 25 days. His sufferings lasted close on to two years, but he bore them with Christian fortitude. He was a son of Peter S. Boal, and respected by all who knew him; his funeral was one of the largest held there in many years.

Odd Fellows, of which order he was member in good standing, attended the funeral in large numbers. In the absence of the Evangelical minister, J. S. Houseman officiated.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Charles L. Clark, of Blanchard, and Nancy D. Walizer, of Mackeyville, Clinton Co.

John E. Harpster, of Union twp., and Maagaret H. Peters, of Unionville boro.

Chas. E. McClellan and Robie J. Hicks, of Philipsburg.

Vincent Rinjora and Nellie E. Twigg of Rush twp.

H. E. Sweetwood and Ella E. Heckman, of Spring Mills.

John W. Flory and Ethel Alice Edmiston, of Ferguson twp.

No Peach Crop in Nittany Valley.

Lock Haven Express: The peach crop is said to be a complete failure in Nittany Valley this year. Few peach orchards have any crop worth mentioning. Dr. Dumm, of Mackeyville, one of the largest peach growers in the valley, states that he could have gathered about 600 bushels in his orchard, but within the past few days the early fruit has been attacked by rot and the loss is about 200 bushels. The plum crop, too, has been attacked by rot.

Unprecedented Attractions.

Patrons' 25th Annual Picnic and Exhibition, Grange Park, Centre Hall, Sept. 12th and 17th, 1898. Elegant park, splendid exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, grand collection of all kinds of farm implements and machinery, unprecedented array of talent in the auditorium, elegant music, chaste and attractive amusements. Special trains arrive and leave the park at frequent intervals—one fare for round trips. Don't miss it.

Getting Married Under Age.

At the next session of the legislature the matter of revising the marriage license law is likely to be discussed. In all probability measures will be adopted to compel all applicants who appear to the marriage license clerk to be under the required age to present proof to the effect that they have attained their majority before a certificate will be granted them.

Went Through the Bridge.

Last Monday afternoon a traction engine was being taken across the bridge on the edge of Millheim, on the road leading to Aaronsburg. The bridge was too weak to stand the weight of the engine and broke down, the engine landing in a heap in the creek. The men escaped without injury, and for several days have been trying to clear up the wreckage.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Death in Illinois.

Mrs. Catherine Shaffer died August 11th, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Pinneo, near Blodgett, Ill., aged 68 years.

Mrs. Shaffer was born in Ruchaim. Bavaria, coming to Pennsylvania when 6 years old. Her husband, Geo. W. Shaffer, was a member of the 148th Pa. V., and died at Potter's Mills, Pa., in 1868, of disease contracted while in the army. Mrs. Shaffer came to Illinois in 1874 and has since lived near Elwood. She leaves three children, Philip J., who lives in Joliet, Mary and Jennie, Mrs. Pinneo, with whom she had for some time made her home.

There is one sister living, Mrs. H. W. Seltzer, of Manhatten, and three brothers, J. W. Mersinger, of Tusseyville, Pa., Edward Mersinger of Lincoln, Kansas, and Phil Mersinger, of Joliet.—Joliet News.

Found Unconscious on the Road.

Simon Ripka, a son of Jacob Ripka, of this place, while making a pleasure trip on his wheel, a shorttime ago during one of the hot afternoons, was found unconscious on the roadside, near the fair ground above Milton. He was taken to Milton and with much difficulty was revived. He evidently had been prostrated by sunstroke.

Ripka and a companion, Will Durst, had gone out on a bike trip, and occasionally became separated, which was the case before they reached Milton. Durst was ahead, expecting Ripka would overtake him before evening. Durst however, reached home without knowing what had befallen his companion, who would have died by the roadside had he not been found in time to save him.

The Cotton Tail Club Must Hustle.

The Ryde correspondent to the Lewistown *Gazette* says: Mr. Levi Hartzler told your scribe that when his sons were cutting wheat with the binder a rabbit jumped on the platform of the binder and was taken through the elevators along with the straw and tied up with one of the sheaves, and when the sheaf was dropped out the young man on the machine saw the rabbit, they stopped, went and released the little bonnie, but found the packers had hurt its spinal cords so it could not navigate and they killed it to put it out of suffering. Now Richard and his cotton tail club had better look out or Levi and his binder will take the banner on catching bunnies.

Deaths of Two Wellknown Citizens.

George Bright, a life-long resident of Aaronsburg, and, perhaps the oldest citizen in all that section, being over 87 years of age, died on Friday last.

George Bower, a native of Haines township, living 2 miles south of Aaronsburg, died Tuesday morn, after an illness of about two years, aged some 65 years. He leaves a widow whose health is likewise precarious. He served two terms as jury commissioner.

Mustered In.

Last Friday evening the newly organized camp Sons of Veterans was mustered in by Capt. Wildum Scott, of Milton, in the G. A. R. room in Murray's building. The camp starts with nineteen charter members. The members of the Spring Mills camp attended in full uniform. The order will meet every Friday night in the Post room. In the election of officers C. J. Shaeffer was elected Captain of the order.

Oats Damaged by Showers.

The oats crop in this county has met great harm from the recent showers, since, perhaps, over half the crop remained in the fields on shock or lay on the stubble cut in sheaves. That on shock has sprouted or rotted to a great extent, while the other is much tainted with mustiness. In occasional fields there was some wheat and rye on shock in the fields, likewise injured by the showers.

Attacks the Eyes.

A strange malady has made its appearance among some of the cattle in this state. It attacks the eyes, causing them first to get bloodshot, then entirely white, which makes them blind. The disease is said to have been introduced by western cattle, and in some cases one steer has infected a whole herd, in some cases the cattle recover their sight and in others they remain totally blind.

Number Decreased.

Forty per cent. of the applicants for teacher's certificates examined in Centre and Clearfield counties this year failed to make the required average. While sorry for the disappointed ones, we cannot but approve of a higher standard now set for the education of our school teachers.

Thinks He Has Struck a Klondike

William Johnsonbaugh, a Marion township farmer, thinks he has struck a Klondike on his farm and is prospecting for gold there. He has located an eight foot strata of black quartz-like rock all through which there are small gold flakes deposited.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WELL ATTENDED.

Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home.—A Big Day.

The Institute and Harvest Home pic nic, held in Grange Park, this place, last Thursday, had an attendance of fully 1600 people. Col. Jno. A. Woodward, manager of institutes by the state board of agriculture, presided.

The program was suitable to the occasion. An address of Welcome was delivered by State-master Leonard Rhone, of the grange; Response by Col. John Hamilton, of the state board of agriculture; music by Pleasant Gap's excellent band, and the choir, was followed by adjournment for dinner.

The afternoon session opened with band and vocal music. D. F. Fortney, Esq., was then introduced and spoke upon the Duties of Township and Local Officers. Mr. Fortney was perfect master of his subject, and his address received the greatest attention, and was replete with valuable information that should be repeated at every great gathering. It is a lamentable fact, too many of our township and boro' officials, especially auditors, do not understand their powers and duties.

Ex-governor Beaver was the next speaker and dwelt upon the future of our country, the effects of the war with Spain and the forward strides that await us in the lap of the future. Prof. Hamilton spoke upon Fertilizers and Dr. Rothrock upon Forestry. A recitation by Miss Florence Rhone was well received.

All felt that they had spent a pleasant and profitable day. Many were deterred from being present on account of the heavy fog in the morning.

Pay Your Own Taxes.

The Act of July 15, 1897, provides, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to pay or cause to be paid any occupation or poll tax assessed against an elector, except on the written and signed order of such elector, authorizing such payment to be made, which written or signed order must be presented at least thirty days prior to the date of holding the election at which such elector desires to vote. Any person violating this act is subject to imprisonment for a term of not less than twenty days and not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars. All voters should pay their own taxes and take no chances of violating this law.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams Grove via P. R. R.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 27 to September 3, good to return until September 5, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

Surprised His Audience.

A minister in a town not a thousand miles away, on a recent Sunday surprised his audience by reading the following announcement from the pulpit: "The regular session of the Donkey club will be held as usual after the close of the service. Members will line up just outside the church door; make remarks and stare at the ladies who pass, as is their custom. Any member known to escort a lady to church like a man and sit with her like a gentleman will be promptly expelled from membership." The application was to the point, and the effect was marvelous.

A New Pension Department.

Owing to the number of applications for pensions being received as a result of the war with Spain, Pension Commissioner Evans has established the "Division of '98." To this all application originating through service in the present war will be referred. Medical officers of the pension bureau estimate that at least two thirds of the men who have been sent to Cuba and Porto Rico will eventually become pensioners.

A Painful Accident.

At Sykes, Clearfield county, recently, Mrs. John Clayton was going down stairs, when her foot slipped. Mrs. Clayton threw out her hand to steady herself when a ring on one of her fingers caught on a hook in the wall. The lady's weight swung on the hand and the finger was pulled from its socket and hung suspended on the hook. Mrs. Clayton suffered intensely from the accident.

Roadside Weeds.

Probably the farmer who permits all kinds of weeds to grow along the roadside of his farm may not consider it his duty to cut down the weeds will be the sources from which seeds will be scattered broadcast for next year's crop, entailing labor from early spring until late in the fall. It will be found cheaper to mow the weeds from the roadside than to ignore them.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

In this week's issue of the Reporter we wish to speak of only three things, and they concern you.

1st. We cannot speak too highly of the Columbia Flour we sell every day. The price is $1.50 for 49 lb. sack. Many of our customers are using it and will have no other. They are getting the best results from it, and so can you. If you will try it, we guarantee you satisfaction.

2nd. We offer for a short time or as long as they last, a first quality Double Bitted Axe for 65c. These axes are perfect and will stand the test with any axe made. They are finished nicely, and will come up to your expectacions.

3d. Next Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock, we will hold a foot race. All the boys in town can take part. Party coming out first will receive 1 Vol. Edison's Encyclopedia of Genial Information. Second party, 1 Vol. Webster's Dictionary. Third party, 1 Nickled Match Safe.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

Aug. Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have made unexampled reductions in the prices of all Summer goods.

We have cut the prices, so that they will all be sold. We will carry no goods over.

This is a genuine closing out sale for the season, and an early call will convince you that we do as we advertise.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."